The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,074.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1871. [Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871......Rupees Forty-five
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 21	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do .... „ 2 8
Third do .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second do .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th Oct. 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle	20
„ Carwar	12	„ Negapatam	23
„ Mangalore	13	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Cannanore	14	„ Madras	26
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Coconada	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopaulpore	3
„ Alleppey	17	„ False Point	31
„ Tuticorin	18		Nov.
„ Colombo	19	Arrive CALCUTTA	1

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	3
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Fao	3
„ Guadur	21	„ Bushire	4
„ Muscat	23	„ Linga	7
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Linga	27	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	31	„ Guadur	12
		„ Kurrachee	15
	Nov.		
Arrive BUSSORAH	1	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COASTS AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay	Tuesday	Arrive Porebunder	Friday
Arrive Diu	Wednesday	„ Dwarka	Saturday
„ Verawul	do	„ Kutch Mandvi	do
„ Mangarole	Thursday	„ Kurrachee	Sunday.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 545 tons, 110 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)

THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship ERL KING, 1,068 registered tons, 250 nominal Horse Power, 1,250 effective, John Steele, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool £55
Do. Suez 32

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 7th November.)

MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new s. s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, 300 H. P., which left London on 27th ultimo.

This favourite Steamer (built last year for the Mail Service between England and Sweden, to steam 12 knots) is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement. Her accommodation, which is arranged amid-ships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE

1st Class to Liverpool... } Exclusive of Wines and spirits, which can be had on board. { £59
Do. to Suez ... „ 30
2nd Class to Liverpool... „ 33

Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
„ Suez	36	23	8
„ Port Said	38	24	9
„ Alexandria	39	25	9-10
„ Messina	50	31	14
„ Naples	50	34	14
„ Leghorn	50	34	14
„ Genoa	50	34	14
„ Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.
Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 14th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI.........First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Basot, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNET AND COMPANY,

No. 5, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

For sale, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. One black Australian Horse, 15-2 hands high, 7 years old, fast in harness, perfectly sound and free from vice.

Also,

One C Spring Buggy and Single Harness, both almost new, The former was built for present owner only, 9 months ago.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th October 1871.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

celebrated

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, ~~or made payable~~ at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific realises a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolourations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Renovating, and Refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

ENGLISH GOODS.

(Via Suez Canal.)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
(Wholesale and Retail),
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,
(Corner of Cheapside), LONDON,
Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Beers
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Preserved Provisions
Ironmongery	Saddlery and Harness	Stationery
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Books
Agricultural Implements	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.
	Ales	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

LEA AND PERRINS'

celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

MR. SMITH begs to notify to the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay, that

Mr. ROBERT HELLER, K.S.R.A.,

Will have the honour of making his FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA,

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, OCT. 10th,

AT THE

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Continuing his

BEWILDERING ENTERTAINMENTS
EVERY NIGHT THE FIRST WEEK.

In presenting this great

SOMATIC ILLUSIONIST,
HUMOURIST, and
BRILLIANT PIANIST

to the Bombay Public, Mr. Smith begs to assure them that for the past two years in Australia, and prior to that time in Europe and the United States, Mr. HELLER has established his really wonderful Entertainment, making it the Standard Amusement wherever located.

The Programme on the Opening Night will embrace

MIRACLES
AND
WONDERS,

Which constitute the chief features of his various Programmes. His remarkable skill as a

PRESTIDIGITATEUR,

Which has procured for him a complimentary comparison with the only other Modern Prestidigitateurs, HERREN WILJABA FRIKELL, and HERRMANN; together with his wonderfully perfect

AUTOMATA,

Rivalling in ingenuity and workmanship the famed creations of MÆLZEL or HOUDIN; these, with his quaint style of introducing each successive wonderment, his chatty easy manner, and a natural fondness and appetite for playing upon words, cause his audience to mingle laughter with their applause to an extent hitherto unknown in the annals of Conjuring.

It is particularly gratifying to Mr SMITH to call the attention of the MUSIC-LOVING PUBLIC to the second Part of each Entertainment, devoted entirely to

PIANOFORTE RECITALS,

Comprising Brilliant Solos, Fantasias, Musical Sketches, Bagatelles, and occasionally Selections from the works of the Great Masters.

The above pleasing OLLA PODRIDA will be heightened to a degree scarcely imagined by the appearance of

MISS HELLER,

Whose tact and ability in a Series of ASTOUNDING OPTICAL ILLUSIONS sets incredulity at defiance in her Great Scene, entitled—

SUPERNATURAL VISION.

The Box Office is open at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, Fort. Seats can be secured three days in advance.

DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 5; STALLS, Rs. 3; UPPERCIRCLE, Rs. 2
Doors open at 8; commence at 9 sharp.
Carriages can be ordered at 11.

The Ushers will show parties Chairs not having Reserved Seats.

The Native Community are respectfully informed that Performances will be given for their convenience—due Notice will be given.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

ROBERT HELLER will give his FIRST SEANCE in India TO-NIGHT.

ROBERT HELLER at the Grant Road Theatre TO-NIGHT.

The BOX OFFICE at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, Fort.

ROBERT HELLER Every Night this Week at the Grant Road Theatre.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ALONZO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY OF MANCHESTER, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship VICTORIA CROSS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Cowley will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SCOTT & WILCOX,
Agents ship Victoria Cross.

Bombay, 10th October 1871.

NOTICE.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

ON and AFTER 1st NOVEMBER next, this AGENCY will RESUME PAYMENT OF INTEREST on Current Deposit Accounts.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL STEAM PRINTING PRESS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the above PRINTING PRESS has been REMOVED from Bhendy Bazaar, Jail Road, to No. 1, ASH LANE, Fort, in the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. A. C. Gumpert & Co., next to the Currency Office, where Newspaper, Book, Job and Lithograph Printing in English, Sanscrit, Marathi, Guzarati, Arabic, Persian, Oordoo and Hindustani, as also Machine Ruling, Numerical Paging, Perforating, and Book Binding in all its branches, will be executed at moderate rates.

All Orders will be gratefully received and neatly and promptly attended to.

No. 1, Ash Lane Fort, 9th October 1871.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CALL of Rs 300, made by the late Liquidator, Mr. N.A. WADIA, on the 16th day of August 1869, is forthwith PAYABLE at my Office, in the Court House. In default of payment, Warrants of Arrest will issue against the Contributories for the respective amounts due by them under the order of Sir MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP, granted THIS DAY in Chambers.—Dated this 6th day of October 1871.

HENRY GAMBLE, Liquidator.

MATHERAN.

TO LET, a FURNISHED COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 400, for the season; Rs. 600, for the year. The Garden is kept up by the Owners.—Apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.'S

PETIT MEDOC,

Daily expected to arrive ex ROODEE.
Price, Rs. 10-8 per dozen.
A liberal discount allowed to Traders.
Orders are now being registered.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
This fine Wine, in original cases as landed, quarts per dozen	36 0	40 0
Do. in pints, per dozen	20 0	22 0

Extra charge for examination and repacking, Rs. 2 per case.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BISCUITS:

IMPORTED OVERLAND, FROM

HUNTLEY AND PALMER
AND
PEEK, FREAN, AND CO.,

A. B. C. (the Children's Biscuits); ABERNETHY (dry seed); ALBERT (agreeable picnic or wine); ARROWROOT (good soft for children); BRITANNIA; BROWN MEAL (crisp); COMBINATION; CAPTAIN'S (thick or thin); CRACKER (thin cheese); CRACKNEL; DIGESTIVE (brown meal); FANCY MACHINE (crisp, slightly sweet); FANCY SWEET; GINGER NUT; HARD MIXED; JOUJOU (light fancy); LUNCH (plain dry); MILK (crisp dry); NAPOLEON (sweet); NICNAC (fancy sweet); PALACE VARIETIES (rich sweet); PEARL (soft, slightly sweet); PRINCE OF WALES (plain); TEA (slightly sweet); TOURIST (plain dry); WATER (thin crisp cheese);

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 0 12	1 lb. tins	Rs. 0 14
1 4	2 lb. tins	1 8

MIXED FANCY AND SPICE NUT.

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 0 14	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 0
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

EUGENIE.

Light sweet, flavoured with Vanilla.

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 1 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 2
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

KARLSBAD FAVOURITE AND SUGAR WAFER.

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 1 4	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 8

GINGER WAFER.

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 1 12	2 lb. tins	Rs. 2 0

ORANGE AND LEMON DESSERT.

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 2 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 2 4

STORE DEPARTMENTS
OF
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE!!!

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR
AND
MR. W. BENNEE,

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will CLOSE on 15th NOVEMBER 1871, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits will take place in 1875.

Agents at Bombay,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY, Ld.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE Advertiser is PREPARED to ADVANCE MONEY against DOCUMENTS or PERSONAL SECURITY. Strict privacy guaranteed. Address A. C., care of this Paper.

MOULVIE LIAKUT ALI, the renowned REBEL CHIEF of 1857, now on trial for his life.

Carte Bust Vignetted......Per Copy Rs. 1, Postage ½ Anna.
Large Cabinet Bust ...... „ „ 2 „ „

☞ Annas Stamps received from Outstations.

J. NEWMAN, Photographer,
Elgin Road, Allahabad.

PORT TRUST LAND SALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that certain PLOTS of LAND, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, near the Musjid Bridge, will shortly be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, under the orders of Government.

A Plan of the Land in question is being prepared, and this, with the Conditions of Sale, will shortly be ready at the Office of the Undersigned, who is also authorized to receive offers of purchase by Private Contract.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Govt. Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, 4th October 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET (Materials, Wood, and Iron), for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTE.

The above date for submitting Plans and Specifications to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, is hereby ALTERED to NOT LATER than the 1st of JANUARY 1872.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission.

TIMBER SALE IN NORTH CANARA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned quantity of TIMBER, the property of Government, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in November 1871, at the Ports of Gungawully, Carwar, and Sedashewgur :—

	Teak, best, Southern.		Black-wood		Jungle-wood		Fire-wood	Date of Sale.
	Logs	Candies	Logs	Candies	Logs	Candies	Tons	
Gungawully	210	213	33	29	5	5	...	Nov. 15.
Carwar	2,408	4,843	13	10	378	859	158	Nov. 20.
Sedashewgur	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...
Total	2,618	5,086	46	39	384	873	158	

The whole will be arranged in convenient lots.

Terms.—On the Day of Sale the Buyer to deposit 15 per cent. of the Purchase Money.

The balance of Sale Price is due on or before the 1st March 1872.

All the Lots to be removed from the Depôt before the 1st April 1872.

Further particulars of Sale and Rules may be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Timber Depôt.

W. PEYTON, Major,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, Dharwar, 20th September 1871.

[True copy.]

GEO. C. PARKER, Lieutenant, I.N.,
Superintendent, Timber Depôt.

POLISHED STEEL QUOITS.

Weight per Pair .... 4½ lbs., 5 lbs., 5½ lbs.
Price per Pair .... Rs. 5, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 6.
POLISHED STEEL QUOIT PINS, Rs. 1-8 per pair.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business

WILL BE OPENED IN
BOMBAY,
ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL

has been recognised by the Medical Profession as a convenient preparation of the Hydrate, being of definite strength, and by the complete disguise of its odour and acridity palatable and inoffensive to the most delicate stomachs.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY (Fort and Byculla) AND POONA.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinner à la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Batley, January 26, 1869.

"Sir,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr Keating, (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
"London." "Witness, B. Whitaker."

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER,

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The Public are particularly requested to observe, that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's *BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.*

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar.)

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and WHIPS, always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
NO. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST received, via Overland, a large assortment of GOODS, manufactured expressly for them, comprising as follows :—

Ladies' Glove Kid Military Heel Boots.
„ „ „ and Patent Leather Boots.
„ Coloured French Cashmere ditto.
„ Black ditto ditto ditto.
„ Kid and Patent Leather Shoes, with Cromwell Rosette and Buckles, Walking Shoes.
Gentlemen's All Patent Leather Chelsea Boots.
„ Enamel Leather, Garibaldi Boots.
„ French Calf and Kid ditto.
„ Buckskin Boots.
„ Canvas Elastic Boots and Shoes.
„ Racquet Shoes, India rubber Soles.
Sundries.

Racqueting and Cricketting Kit, Gaiters, Silk Umbrellas, Hunting and Riding Whips, Regulation Steel, Brass, and Plated Spurs, &c., &c.

N.B.—All Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment.

Directions for Self-measurement and Price List forwarded on application.

RUSSELL & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branches—POONA AND SIMLA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA.
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,

A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c.,
For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manu[illegible]ture.

L[illegible]EST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQU[illegible]OR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY [illegible]N HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The Terms of the Charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld),

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5th of OCTOBER.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,

(Late Jerusalem Hotel)
ESPLANADE,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW AND FORBES STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE above HOTEL has extensive accommodation for both RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS. It is pleasantly situated, being within a circle containing the principle Government and other Offices, and facing the sea. Its BED, BATH, and SITTING ROOMS are replete with every modern requisite, and are airy and commodious.

The Establishment being entirely European, every attention and comfort is secured to Travellers, Residents, and Visitors.

R. BROWN, Proprietor.

N.B.—There are public BILLIARD and LUNCHEON SALOONS attached to the Hotel.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,

WATSON'S BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S

celebrated

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 233 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BORDEAUX, No. 29, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF CLA[illegible]T, PER P. & O. STEAMER NUBIA.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own brand) per doz.	Rs.	11 0	7 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC ditto	do	10 0	5 8
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 6
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)	do	23 0	...
Do Barsac (White)	do	18 0	...
Do Chablis do	do	18 0	...
Do Chateau Margaux	do	28 0	...
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	do	35 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	30 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	21 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
And other well-known Brandies.			
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse" brand	do	18 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	15 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles	do	23 8	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	...	7 0
JAMAICA RUM	do	18 0	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone	do	5 12	3 12
Do Tennent's	do	4 12	3 0
GUINNESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Also on hand, BEER by Alsopp, Atkins, &c.

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Messrs. B. & S. have the pleasure to inform Messes, Clubs, and the Trade, that they can, if desired, address their Orders direct to their Bordeaux House.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, and Co. have now received a FURTHER SUPPLY of Mr. AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHATEAU D'AY CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, per 1 doz. Case .... Rs. 30
Pints, „ 2 „ .... „ 32

They have also for Sale, Messrs. T. R. DUNKIN and SON'S BRANDIES.

CHAMPAGNE COGNAC, at Rs. 22 per dozen.
VIEUX „ „ 17 „

Bombay, 18th September 1871.

J. AND C. WHITE & Co.'s

UNEQUALLED WINES.

SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine for general family use, per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous Dinner Wine	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well known "White Seal" brand), a richly flavoured mellow Wine	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, a delicate and very dry, in high esteem among connoisseurs as the "Convent" Wine	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; this *ne plus ultra* of Sherries may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness and aroma	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE PORT, a sound good wine, with full body and flavour. Quarts, per doz	27 0	30 0
Do. Pints, „	16 0	18 0
SUPERIOR PORT, a first-class rich old wine, with fine bouquet (Suitable for invalids) Quarts, per dozen	34 0	38 0
Do. Pints, „	19 0	21 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE :—
Veuve Cliquot ... ... Rs. 32 per doz

STILL HOCKS :—
Laubenheimer ... „ 15 „
Liebfraumilch ... „ 20 „
Rüdesheimer ... „ 24 „
Steinwein ... „ 24 „
Johannisberger ... „ 30 „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ... „ 36 „
Do. do. Blue capsule ... „ 45 „

CLARETS :—
Chateau Bellevue ... „ 14 „
Vray Canon ... „ 18 „
Chateau Larose ... „ 22 „
Chateau Leoville ... „ 24 „
Chateau Lafite ... „ 28 „

BRANDIES :—
S. W. S. 1866 Vintage ... „ 18 „
S. W. S. 1865 „ ... „ 20 „
H. and C. Balaresque ... „ 22 „
Cautier Frères ... „ 24 „
Blanchy Frères ... „ 28 „
Jules Robin & Co. ... „ 32 „

BEER :—
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases ... „ 6 „
Best India Pale Ale, bottled by H. Deetjen ... „ 5 „

ITALIAN WINES :—
Sicilian Sherry (Marsala) ... „ 12 „
Barbera Amaro Spumante ... „ 14 „
Ditto Secco ... „ 14 „
Brachetto ... „ 14 „
Barolo ... „ 14 „
Nebiolo ... „ 14 „
Passito ... „ 14 „
Vermouth ... „ 16 „
„ ... „ 20 „

OLIVE OIL :—
Genuine Italian ... „ 8 „

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES :—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes containing 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage „ 6½ „ „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th August 1871.

A GERMAN LADY wishes a re-engagement as INSTRUCTRESS in a DISTINGUISHED FAMILY. She teaches English, French, German and some Italian, Music, Drawing, History, Geography, &c., &c. Letters are to be addressed :—"C. P.—Messrs. D. ROBERTSON et Co, Alexandrie, Egypte."

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE BRUSHES.

CLOTH AND HAT, with and without handles, from, cash, Rs 1-4 to, credit, Rs. 6.

FLESH, of various stiffnesses, from, cash, Rs. 1-4 to, credit, Rs 5.

HAIR, with Ivory, Rosewood, or Satin-wood backs, from, cash, Rs. 1-12 to, credit, Rs. 30.

NAIL, with Bone or Satin-wood backs, from, cash, as. 14 to, credit, Rs. 3-8.

SHAVING, of Hog or Badger Hair, from, cash, Re. 1 to, credit, Rs. 10.

TOOTH, with wired and indestructably cemented backs, from, each, cash, as. 10 to, credit, Rs. 8 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ROBERT BROWN,

PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting treadle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 21 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Travelling Screw Jacks.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Spinning shares at better rates. Land shares quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
30,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	65½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Iss. issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
43,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	91
20,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	100·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	496·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,540
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	141
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	935
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,575 nl.
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,340
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
100	2,500	all	...	Bombay	2,600 nl.
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,130
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	300
700	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,800
750	2,000	all	75 p.s.	Great Eastern	2,350
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,110
300	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,120
600	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,765
600	2,500	2,400	210 p.s.	Royal	2,125

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
250	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	390
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,000	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
200	500	all	66 do.	Do New	575
100	1,500			Carwar Company	800
300	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,100
300	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	25	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	990
250	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,725
250	5,000	3,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	110 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,075
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	535
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	895
50,000	50	all	1½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	36
2,000	500	all	10 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

......	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	220
Five-Franc Pieces	263
Bar silver	109 nl
Gold Leaf	16-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-14
Australian Gold	16-14-6
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
ive per cent	102½ 103¼
our per cent	100¼
ur & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
ve per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
years' Debenture Loans	102½
years' do. do.	106
years' do. do.	103
cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	94½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 177) per Bond	125

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 7th Oct., compared with the statement issued on 30th September :—

LIABILITIES.	30th Sept.	7th Oct.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of of Rs. 100 do. ...... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	217,22,819	221,05,528
Do. do. do. at Branches	31,39,741	31,55,596
Other Deposits	128,22,6 7	146,78,176
Post Bills	33,520	36,747
Cash Credits, undrawn	13,11,350	11,43,025
Rs.	455,30,047	476,19,072
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	51,72,250	51,56,575
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	96,84,559	97,53,224
Loans, on Security of do do.	9,67,455	14,14,375
Current Accounts overdrawn	18,263	13,446
Bills Discounted	97,45,519	99,96,317
Stamps	7,985	7,554
Dead Stock ......Rs. 4,90,002 Amount applied in reduction ,, 55,000	4,35,002	4,35,002
Bullion	15,57,777	15,91,377
Cash Balances with Correspondents	84,310	1,30,310
Cash and Currency Notes	178,57,247	191,78,892
Rs.	455,30,047	476,19,072

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—9TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th October, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes

Via Turkey, 6th October, 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 60 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th October, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 7th October, 10-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 28 hours 22 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th October, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 25 minutes

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 8th to 9 P.M. of the 9th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
[illegible]om Kurrachee	4 40	0 3
,, Calcutta	4 45	0 8
,, Madras	0 35	0 6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 9th Oct., 12-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th Oct., 2-10 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 7th Oct., 10-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

MATHERAN, 9th Oct., 11-45 A.M.—Office opened this day.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £210s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Victoria Cross	Cowley	Liverpool, June 21.
	City of Manchester	Naughton	Glasgow, June 24

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Oxford, Woodward, to Rangoon.
Barque Dora, Brown, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Gogah, Nacoda, to Cutch Mandvee.

The steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
6 Arcot (s) ......Dey......Nore, August 25.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
6 Timsah (s) .... Liverpool.

Passenger arrived per s s Timsah—Mr James.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 9th Oct, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 78, barometer 29·98.

VINGORLA, 9th Oct, 11 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 82.

CANNANORE, 9th Oct, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·040.

MANGALORE, 9th Oct, 12 Noon—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

TUTICORIN, 9th Oct, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·843.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long., 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 7th October.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·808	in.
Temperature of the Air	82·1	,,
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78·0	,,
Dew Point	76·6	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·837	,,
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8	4·2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	87·2	,,
Minimum do. do.	79·0	,,
General direction of wind, WNW, NE, E, NW.		
Movement in 24 hours	188	
	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	0	08
Registered between 1st January and 1st Oct. 1871	37	30
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 8th Oct.	37	38

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Albert Victor, 50 kegs bird shots, J N Momel; 35 cases foolscap paper, H J H Esac; 3 cases printed books, B Sazba & Co; 8 packages Albert printing press, Geo W Wheatley & Co; 60 cases corks, H Pestonjee Sons; 3 cases toys and spectacles, H E Hoosun.

Erl King (s), 8 packages hardware, N Khuttow; 10 cases quinine, A Framjee Moos; 3 cases cochineal, M Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.

Virago (s), 1 case envelopes, The L A & A Co, Ld.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 36 bales cotton, R Somchund; 27 bales cotton, L Moolchund; 51 bales cotton, H Sobbagchund; 60 bales cotton, V Ebram and Co; 25 bales wool, N Rumsordas; 30 bales wool, J Pudomsey.

Pericles, 92 bales cotton, C Ludha; 90 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass.

Khedive (s), 101 bales wool, N Khuttow; 221 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Delhi (s), 100 bales cotton, L Chutoorbhooj; 110 bales cotton, L Pudamsee; 54 bales cotton, S E Sassoon; 42 bales cotton, N Khuttow; 28 bales cotton, B Bhagoojee; 75 bales cotton, V Vulubdass; 27 bales skins, M Soorajoodin and Co; 50 bales cotton, K Pitamber; 17 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Erl King (s), 180 cwts horns, H Noor Mahomed; 530 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 350 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co; 6 bags saltpetre, L Sewjee.

Euxine (s), 250 bales cotton, C S Nadershaw; 21 bales cotton, R Somchund; 43 bales wool and 61 bales cotton, V Kukul; 10 bales wool, P Kessowjee; 57 bales cotton, K Hunsraz and Co; 24 bales cotton, D Canjee; 82 bales cotton, D Mooljee; 25 bales cotton, L Ghella; 133 bales wool, M Jaitha.

Canute, 130 bales hemp and 20 bales gunny bags, T Goverdhundass; 97 bales gunny bags, D Okerda.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 7 bales skins and 30 bales senna leaves, B I S N Co; 42 pieces E teeth, C Alibhoy; 4 bales skins, L Rajabally; 2 cases drugs, P Muncherjee and Co; 69 cases indigo and 8 bales drugs, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khedive (s), 100 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche, and Co.
Delhi (s), 200 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche, and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 13 chests M opium, E Noordin and Co; 12 chests M opium, S Remeuron; 16 chests M opium, R Khemjee and Co; 10 chests M opium, S N Tulatee; 15 chests M opium, E Framjee and Co; 25 chests M opium, H A Esmall and Co; 5 chests M opium, R Alladin; 10 chests M opium, M Dama and Co; 100 chests M opium, D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests M opium, E D Lungrana; 11 chests M opium, S and D B Futtakia; 8 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 17 chests M opium, D C Tata; 11 chests M opium, L Sewnaran; 15 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests M opium, D D Gnandy and Co; 4 chests M opium, G Coonjlall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora (s), 40 chests M opium, A B Mody; 44 chests M opium, E J Ebram, 5 chests M opium, S Bhoya; 10 chests M opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 9.

Gleeson, Sub-Conductor, Bengal Stud Department, to appear before a medical board, from Saharunpoor.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 9.

Fulton, Lieutenant-Colonel, 32nd Madras N. I., to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Mignon, Captain, Offg Bride Major, to join, to Deesa.
Malden, Captain, Sind Horse, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.
Macdonald, Major, 108th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.
Lambert, Colonel, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 6th October, 1871.

The Officer Commdg at Ahmednuggur is requested to place the C D, R H A, at the disposal of the Officer Commdg P D A, who is proceeding on a tour of inspection on or about the 10th instant.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 7th October, 1871.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Surg H Wakefield, Indian Medical Service, on the 16th Sept.

Capt R V Malden, S C, 2nd in Commd and Squad Officer, 1st Sind Horse, on the 29th Sept.

Condr A Bartleman, Commisst Dept, on the 29th Sept.

Asst Surg Atmaram Suddasive Jayaker is transferred from general duty, N D, to general duty, Bombay, and will travel on duty at the public expense.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 27th Sept, 1871.

The following posting and removals are ordered:—

Lt-Col B Ford to general duty, Madras.

Lt-Col W P S Smyth from Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 27th Regt, to 2nd in Comd and W O 27th Regt N I., with effect from 29th Sept, vice Howlett, who vacates on appointment to Qr Mr-Genl.

Maj J H. Warden from Offg. W. O. 27th N. I to W. O. 27th N. I., vice Boddam, on other duty.

Capt. J. Howes, from Offg. 1st Wg. Subn 25th N. I. to be 2nd Wg Subn. 27th N. I. when relieved by Capt. A. R. Oakes, vice Mathias, appointed to the Sappers and Miners.

Lt J Hotham, from attached 37th Grendrs. to attached 10th Regt. N. I.—To join on arrival of the Regt in Burmah.

The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lt W F Nelson, R A.

The following removals are ordered:—

Asst Surg S Popham, MB, from 76th Regt, to do duty, Depot Wellington—To join at public expense, vice Doig, proceeded to Bombay for embarkation to England.

3rd-Class Hospital Asst A Soosanathen, from Prin Asst Colr's Estab, Vizagapatam, to 28th Regt N I.

3rd-Class Hospital Asst J Francis, from 28th Regt N I to Prin Asst Colr's Estab, Vizagapatam—To join.

3rd-Class Hospital Asst P Appavoo, from Depy Ins-Genl's Dept, Pegu Division, to Depy Ins-Genl's Dept, Mysore Division.

2nd Class Hospital Asst N Parthasarathy, from Depy Ins-Genl's Dept, Mysore Div, to Depy Ins-Genl's Dept, Pegu Div—To join.

10th Sept 1871—By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Asst Surg L C Nanney to assume medical charge 5th N I, from Asst Sur H G Hall.

13th Sept 1871—By the Officer Comdg Ceded Districts, directing Asst Surg E Fawcett, of the Depy Ins Genl's Dept, Ceded Districts, to assume medical charge of the 2nd L C, vice Dr Bateman, relieved.

16th Sept 1871—By the Comdt 33rd N I appointing Capt B H Preston to officiate as Wg Officer, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Maj R W Daunt, or until further orders.

22nd Sept 1871—By the Comdt 22nd N I, appointing Lt-Col A C Phillips, to officiate as Comdt, Maj H T Stuart as 2nd in Comd and Wg Officer, and Capt D Monro, as Wg Officer, without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Colonel Mainwaring.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

2nd October 1871.

Asst Surg A F Preston, M B, is appointed to officiate as Civ Surg of Sealkote during the absence on leave of Surg G V Currie.

Surg T E B Brown, M D, Principal, Lahore Medical School, has obtained fifteen days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 23rd Oct, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Asst Surg A S Lethbridge, M D, Offg Supt, Central Jail, Lahore, is appointed to the Civ Medl charge of Umballa, vice Surg L H Lees, M D, resigned, but will continue to officiate as Supt, Central Jail, Lahore, until further orders.

Mr F C Channing, Asst Commr, Lahore, is granted privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, with effect from the 2nd Nov, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt H V Riddell, Asst Commr, Umballa, has obtained nineteen days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 11th Sept.

Mr E B Peacock, Asst Commr, is transferred from the Umritsur to the Gurdaspore District.

Lt J A L Montgomery, Asst Commr, from the Jullundhur to the Umritsur District.

Capt A P Broome, 1st P I, is granted leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, under the rules of 1868, from the 15th Sept to the 31st Oct, to proceed to Simla and Calcutta.

Under sanction of the Government of India, the pension of Jemadar Hussun Khan, late of Peshawar Mountain Battery, notified in Punjab Order No 237, dated 18th July 1870, is raised to the superior rate allowed for service exceeding 40 years with unblemished character.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 21st Sept, appointing 3rd Class Hosp Asst Deen Muhammad to the 2nd Sikh Infantry, in room of 2nd Class Hosp Asst Ram Chund, on sick leave.

Edwardesabad Station Order, dated 10th July, granting 2nd Class Hosp Asst Ram Churn, attached to the 2nd Sikh Infantry, leave of absence for six months on medical certificate, to visit his home, with effect from the 2nd August 1871.

Rajanpore Station Order, dated 12th Sept, directing Lt J Davidson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer during the absence of Capt J D Macpherson on privilege leave.

4th Punjab Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 12th Sept, directing Capt R P Blake, 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt E A Money, 1st Squad Sub, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 15th Sept, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 4th Aug:—Maj H L Mallett, 2nd in Command and Squad Officer, to officiate as Commandant; Capt F S Carr, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squad Officer in addition to his other duties.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, in advance	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum ......Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—October 7th, at Kaira, the wife of H. R. Cooke, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

CRUICKSHANK—October 6th, at Poona, the wife of Dr. Cruickshank, Inspector General of Prisons, of a daughter.

HAY—October 7th, at Sholapoor, the wife of Charles Hay, Esq, Bombay staff Corps, of a son.

WEST—October 7th, at Nagpore, the wife of Clement West, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARMENT—October 4th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Joseph Carment, Esq, Chief Engineer and Manager of the Madras Cotton Cleaning Company, Limited, of a daughter.

SELL—September 28th, at Yercaud, the wife of the Rev. E. Sell of a daughter.

DEATH.

VANDERZEE—September 13th, Harriett, widow of Captain Henry Vanderzee, 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, aged 6 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1871.

IN the Commercial Review of the week, published in our *Overland Summary* of Saturday last, we noticed "the apprehensions felt here of "a further probable advance in the rates of dis- "count," and expressed our own belief, for the reasons detailed in the following paragraph, that these apprehensions were well-founded:—

> The Bullion in the Bank of England touched its highest point on the 26th July last, when it amounted to within a fraction of 27½ millions sterling, and the Bank of England rate was then 2 per cent., at which there was difficulty in finding employment for money. Since that time the bullion in the Bank has been steadily and rapidly diminishing, and the Return, ending 4th October, shows that it amounts to 20¾ millions sterling, and that on the 5th instant there was a further withdrawal of ½ million, making a reduction from the highest point of nearly 7½ millions within ten weeks. How much of German money yet remains in England, and which may be withdrawn at any moment, or how much of the 10 millions sterling, due to Switzerland for provisioning the Army which sought refuge in that country, (and which amounts, it was stated, would be paid by bills on London) is still undrawn, appears, from the latest Home advices, to be altogether conjectural. The transference, however, of such huge sums from one country to another will naturally be followed for a time by a total derangement of the London market, and the vast note circulation of the Bank of France, amounting to nearly 77 millions sterling, is creating uneasiness. But the War reserve against the exigencies of the German Empire will be greatly augmented, and this will absorb a vast amount of specie, although some portion of it may again come into circulation in Germany in the shape of loans for short periods always at command, as was formerly the practice of the Prussian Government. Yet we do not think that the withdrawals of bullion on German account can have any other than a temporary effect on the London Money Market, as one of the first uses which the Germans are making of the war indemnity payments (the amount already handed over by France is 60 millions sterling) is the repayment of the loans which they had contracted before the war, and they have already given notice that they will, in the beginning of next year, repay the loan of 15 millions sterling, the greater portion of which was raised in London. The extent of the deficiency of the harvests in England and France has not yet been ascertained, but large importations of cereals at a high price will, it is said, be requisite. The Export and Import Returns of Great Britain and Ireland, for July and August, show a larger v[illegible]me of trade than has ever yet been recorded, and as t[illegible]se is not confined to one or two of the princip[illegible]s of production or manufacture, but virtual[illegible] to every important article, the enormous [illegible] now doing is thought likely to be of a perman[illegible]racter, and will by increasing the supply of bills, [illegible]nce the value of money. These considerations induce us to think that a further increase in the Bank of England rate is not improbable.

This anticipation of an immediate further rise, though at variance with the encouraging tone of our telegram of Thursday morning—which stated that the Directors of the Bank of England had, at their weekly meeting, made no alteration in the rate of discount, and that the money market was easier—has since been amply verified. The confidence felt in London on Thursday that the pressure on the Bank's resources, which had been relaxed for a moment, would not be renewed, was evidently misplaced; and the drain of gold must, after the Bank meeting, have become alarmingly great, for the Directors were compelled to take the unusual step of calling a special meeting on Saturday, at which the rate of discount was raised to 5 per cent. As, whatever the rate of discount may be, the money will have to go to Germany and other foreign countries in the first instance—though much of it must soon afterwards, no doubt, flow back to England—the London money market may have a very bad time of it for a week or two yet. In Germany—where, curiously enough, the people have been suffering, as it may be remembered Bombay did at the end of 1863, from a tight money market also, caused by the superabundance of French coin which the Mint could not melt down rapidly enough into the current money of the country—it is obvious that the accumulation of such vast quantities of gold and silver will cause a general and rapid rise in the prices of all kinds of merchandize, and that, attracted by the prospects of large profits which this rise will hold out to them, foreign and especially English traders will send immense quantities of goods to Germany, in return for which a large proportion of the French tribute will by degrees be paid away. But all these operations, needed to restore the balance of the international trade of the various States of Europe, which has been deranged by the sudden transference of an enormous mass of wealth from one country to another without anything being given in exchange for it, will necessarily take time; and meanwhile commerce may be subjected to serious inconveniences and embarrassments. While, however, the situation is full of gravity for mercantile men in Bombay, that large class of Anglo-Indians who have been lamenting for a long time past the steadiness of adverse exchanges have now, with exchange on London gradually nearing par, the prospect of unusually good opportunity of remitting money home on favourable terms.

ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY in Madras should feel itself much indebted to Major Arbuthnot, Brigade Major, for the determination and vigour with which he has been fighting the good fight of Masters *versus* Servants at the Presidency. We understand that at Madras the native servants have come to exercise an intolerable tyranny over their European employers, but the intelligence is indeed nothing strange, since complaints are rife in all parts of India upon the same subject. It would appear that the faithful, sober, honest, and respectful servant, of whom old Indians, to this time, speak so highly, disappeared with the East India Company, to give place to another type of servant altogether, with whom all English families living at up-country stations are unfortunately but too well acquainted at the present day. This latter is usually trained in that worst of all schools for native servants—a European regiment—and, being licked into shape by careless and hot-headed Subalterns, revenges himself for over-indulgent or over-harsh treatment by retaliating upon a succession of masters ever afterwards with such vexations as it is within his power to inflict upon them. We are assured that it was not so in days gone by, when most of our domestics were drawn from native corps, in which they were trained by officers acquainted with the native character, and the proper method of dealing with it; and doubtless there is a good deal of fact in this theory, as in another also, to the effect that the number of Europeans now in the country, and employed upon railways and other works, public and private, are not a little to blame for the steady deterioration of our native servants from indifferent to bad, from bad to worse. Our Small Cause Courts, also of modern date—into which all the worst class of servants are at liberty to drag their masters upon the most trivial and vexatious complaints—have had much to do with the degeneration complained of, for the native dearly loves to exercise such little authority as he can command, and next to his love of *pice* is his love of law. It is a rare treat for him, when weary of a master's service, or desirous of entering into the service of another, to commit some vexatious fault which in punishment will bring the *Sahib* within the reach of the law, and he will gladly risk the chance of losing eight annas—the cost of a summons against his master—for the certainty of putting the latter to considerable inconvenience, and possibly some expense also, as the result of interference with his pay or his liberty.

In the cases which Major Arbuthnot, from a sense of duty he owed to society, brought before the Madras Small Cause Court, this spirit is evident enough; the rascally servants of the gallant Major attempted, through force of a most shameless tyranny, to do just as they pleased with their employer; but they happily caught a Tartar where they looked for a lamb, and it is with no little satisfaction we have perceived that the servants got the worst of the struggle. But unluckily it is not every Anglo-Indian, sorely afflicted with the pranks of a bad servant, who can afford to argue his case in a Small Cause Court. Commonly, we are either too busy or too lazy to waste a day in fighting a domestic scoundrel for a rupee or so; the consequence is, that the litigant, having obtained success in one instance, seeks it continually afterwards to the great discomfort and annoyance of the unfortunate people upon whom he casts the burden of his valuable services. Again, there are many sensitive people who have a horror of putting in an appearance at a Small Cause Court on any plea whatever. They, perhaps, dread the tongues of the ghouls of society, whose pleasure and occupation it is to gibber over lost reputations of their own making, and they fret, lest, in fighting some roguish domestic in the Small Cause Court, Mrs. Tittle, or Mr. Tattle, shall publish, in station or cantonment, the fiction as fact, that Mr. Martyr's pecuniary affairs are of so ill a complexion that "the man cannot pay his servants, my dear, and was positively, as I know upon excellent authority, dragged into Court only yesterday for wages due to his cook." Or, perhaps, the gossip runs that Mr. or Mrs. Martyr's temper is of so demoniacal a character that he or she thrashed a servant within an inch of his life, when, were the truth known, it would be found that the master or mistress only exercised their right of turning a drunken or grossly impertinent wretch out of doors. Ghouls, however, will have their say where a reputation is to be discussed, and, as before said, there are sensitive if silly people, who would rather be victimised by their servants than by the gossips who chronicle the petty news of a station. And our ill-conditioned menials are perfectly alive to the fact. They will bully where they can bully, but they are very quickly brought to their bearings by one who will stand no nonsense. To be sure, their hateful system of mutual combination and *dustoor* is one not to be overcome without a struggle; still the fight is worth the steel, and we promise much satisfaction and self-complacency for those courageous enough to win a victory against such odds as are brought against them.

It is but the other day that we heard a story of a man who, thoroughly appreciating home-fed ducks and fowls in preference to those procurable in the bazaars, submitted to the tyranny of his servants for many months with a sullen philosophy. His poultry all died an unnatural death as they were from time to time purchased, but the cause of the mortality it was impossible to discover. Snakes, rats, and cats, were hinted at, but these creatures leave their mark upon their prey, and there was no mark upon the poultry except that of *pallida mors*. The miserable proprietor was recommended to discharge his servants from time to time, but he would not do so, until the festive season of Michaelmas, just past, was rendered dolorous for him by the loss of a fat goose that had withstood all perils as it were to do proper honour to Queen Elizabeth and Tilbury Fort. Then the Briton's ire was, indeed, aroused. Commencing at the lowest rank of domestic—the sweeper—and gradually ascending the scale to the lofty dignity of his butler, he gave the whole clan their *congé* together, girding up his loins, in the meantime, to perform menial offices for himself until such day as he might replace his rogues. Half-a-dozen summonses for stoppage of pay, assaults, and what-not, were discharged at our philosopher, but he endured even to the end, which was not long coming, when the rascals perceived that their employer was really in earnest in the fight. Honour among thieves is not a motto for native rogues, several turned King's evidence, when it was discovered that Mr. Butler, finding home-fed poultry to interfere with his professional bazaar perquisites, had hit upon the ingenious device of murdering the fowls with needles, and then eating them in curry, savoured, no doubt, with many a joke at master. This is but a single example of the tricks our rogues can play us; luckily the tale, like most tales, has a moral, and it may be readily appreciated. Show fight, and the rogues are undone; submit through laziness, or indifference, to their tyrannies, and not only is life made a burden in this climate through their tricks and extortions for the sluggard, but a highly unchristian act will be performed through educating rascals to prey upon our fellow-creatures.

We heartily wish that Major Arbuthnot's excellent lead could be followed by every Anglo-Indian, great or small. In that case we should probably succeed in breaking up the domestic cliques formed against us, and that, too, with considerable profit to the Briton's purse and temper, at present most hardly used by the Philistines of Hindostan—our servants.

WE understand that Mrs. Tucker, wife of the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, one of the Members of Council for Bombay, will be among the passengers to England by next Saturday's mail steamer.

WE are concerned to hear that an officer of the 66th Regiment, stationed at Kurrachee, has been placed under arrest, pending the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, on the charge of having, by a breach of trust, dishonourably made himself acquainted beforehand with the papers to be set at an examination at which he himself was to appear as a candidate. The officer in question has hitherto borne a high character in his regiment, and is generally spoken of as a fine soldier, and we trust that some explanation of his conduct may yet be forthcoming.

THE Bishop of Calcutta, with his Chaplain, arrived at Meerut on Monday last week, where he was expected to make a stay of about a week.

A CONTEMPORARY informs us that a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to be held about the late disgraceful fracas on the cricket-ground at Simla.

THE prizes won at the late Poona Rifle Meeting will be presented by Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding the Poona Division, on Tuesday next, at the Grand Stand on the Racecourse.

IT is said that the Maharajah of Nepaul is straitened for want of money, and that he has asked a loan of fifty-five lacs of rupees from the Maharajah of Bitya. The loan, it is said, will be granted at a small interest.

A COMMITTEE of officers of the Royal Engineers is now sitting in Poona, engaged in the compilation of a Public Works Code. It is composed of Colonels Kennedy and Davidson, and the Superintending Engineers of the Northern, Southern, and Central Divisions.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette*, who is apparently well up in the history of 1857, makes the singular proposition that the man Lyakut Ali should be invited to turn Queen's evidence against several of his former followers, who are said to be holding offices of trust under Government, and some of whom are said to have been rewarded with village grants for their loyalty (!) during the mutinies.

AT Calcutta the offices of Police Magistrate and Coroner are held by the same person. This the *Englishman* objects to, and says—"We see no reason why a medical man should not, as is generally the case in England, be Coroner. There are evident arguments in favour of the office being held by a Doctor, especially one versed in Medical Jurisprudence; and, at any rate, it seems wrong that the Police Magistrate of all persons should also be the Coroner."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 7TH OCTOBER.

Sir Edward Lugard, Earl De la Warr, and Mr. Cornelius O'Dowd, have been gazetted Commissioners of the Army Bill.

Mr. Robert Stuart has been knighted, and Sir Frederick Rogers has been raised to the peerage.

The revolt at Goa having been suppressed, the military preparations in Portugal have been countermanded.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank has declared a dividend for the half year of 3 per cent.

LONDON, 7TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 7 9/16d.
Exchange on India, 1s. 11⅛d.
Oriental Bank shares, £45.
Chartered ,, £15.
,, Merc. ,, £26 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai ,, £40 10s.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France, £45,250,000.

Total Notes in Banks of England and France, £105,500,000.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper, 96.
5 ,, ,, 98⅞.
5½ ,, ,, 110.
Consols for account 92⅝.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount 55 per cent.

The sum of 314,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

COPY OF A BONA FIDE APPLICATION FROM A HINDOO YOUTH FOR AN APPOINTMENT.

MOST RESPECTABLE SIR, MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH.

I, the undersigned an inhabitant of Ahmedabad beg most humbly, respectfully and submissively, to state that your most gracious honour will be good enough to take a few following lines into the full and valuable consideration.

That, trusting to the protection of your sociable and philanthropist honour, I, considering your gentle honour as the centre of all my hopes, place myself under (to) the disposal of your just and benevolent honour, put my head into your honour's lap, take your philanthropist honour for my father, and cry out for help to relieve me for my wretched state.

That I have picked up the English stock of knowledge, passed the fifth standard examination, gained the certificate which I have at present, and twice appeared at the University Examination (the Matriculation); but the old age of my father, in whose decline I am the staff only, the want of partiality, the wretched state of my own affairs, and the debt, contracted in studying, obliged me to leave A—— and come to W—— under the protection of Mr. D—— * * * * *

Sir, as I have heard your honour is a man of word, protector of the poor and a possessor of benevolence and kindness, I, trusting to the protection of your philanthropist honour, calmly, heartily and cheerfully, commit myself to the disposal of your unerring wisdom, and humbly crave the liberty to solicit my nomination to any of the profitable situations, which in the course of enjoying, I will and I must ever pray the Omnipotent, that He may grant your just honour long life, prosperity, and much wealth, and supply all further hopes of promotion.

Sir, A perusal of the copies of testimonials inclosed in this humble prayer, will, I am confident, convince your most gracious honour of my good conduct, cleverness and qualification.

Sir, my heart has died within me, and my object of getting a service is centered in your philanthropist honour, I hope that your honour will be kind enough to stretch forth the helping hand to me.

May your philanthropist honour bask in the sunshine of prosperity and fame, and be cried up to the seventh heaven.

I hope that your honour will not fail to lend willing ears to my humble request full of hope.

Sir, there are few situations in life in which the power of doing good and being useful is not given to us. If our means be small we may still feel for the distresses of others, and assist them with our advice. We see many cases in which a small portion of our time, or our personal exertions or even our visits, may relieve what money cannot.

Sir, My humble petition is the act of kindness only, and your honour's usefulness will not end with life. It has often been said that the length of life is not according to the number of years, but to the manner in which we employ them.

Sir, I am only the staff of my large family, and have no one to look up to for support but your mild honour and the Omnipresent; and therefore hope that your honour will be most graciously pleased to take my case in the most favourable consideration and to appoint me to any situation I so humbly solicit.

Now, my heart has died within me, and if your kind honour will comply with my humble request, and make me contented in my hope, I will and I must, as in duty bound, ever pray, with all my heart, the Almighty that He may allow your philanthropist honour to enjoy long life, dignity, wealth, fame, and prosperity longer and more not only in this life but in that to come, and it is my bounden duty to do so.

May your philanthropist honour be, in future, cried up to the seventh heaven.

May the Most High save your honour and the family.

Your honour's most obedient and humble servant,

Date 9/8/71.

NEWS LETTER.

KURRACHEE, 4TH OCTOBER.

SPECULATION is rife in Kurrachee as to the probable result of all the rumours that have recently been promulgated from various quarters regarding the proposed railways; the return of the head-quarters of the Artillery at Sind; the re-establishment of the Depôt; and I know not what else. Scarcely had our joy abated at the encouraging intelligence that the works in connection with the missing link were to be prosecuted forthwith, when lo! we are almost startled out of our propriety by the telegram anent the "Five days' communication between London and Kurrachee by rail!" The most ardent enthusiasts in the belief of the brilliant future in store for Kurrachee could not possibly have wished for better tidings—far less anticipated them at this early date; and it is to be hoped that the air of improbability which the news bears, will at least terminate in *some* beneficial result, if it do not end in the consummation of so gigantic a scheme as that now brought forth. The report of the Depôt being about to be re-opened and of the return of the head-quarter R.A. to Kurrachee, is not, it would appear, wholly without foundation; for it has gained currency in military circles, where the general impression is in favour of the rumour. No definite time is mentioned as to when these events are likely to occur; but, doubtless, this will transpire in due course. I may mention, however, that the alterations and additions to the Artillery barracks are being pushed forward, which would scarcely be done unless greater accommodation were required for an increased force. Under existing circumstances there is more than enough room for the battery at present stationed here. With regard to our "palatial barracks," you are, no doubt, aware that Government have directed that a committee of Engineer officers should examine the work, and send in a report thereon. This has been done by a committee composed of Captain LeMesurier, R.E., as president, and Captain Dowden, R.E., and Mr. T. G. Newnham (of the Sind Railway), as members; but the report has not yet been published. The *Sindian* has seized this little jot of information, which, perhaps he is unaware of, is by no means extraordinary, inasmuch as the same course is pursued with regard to all Government buildings, and has sought to make it appear that the order in question is significant of something that has not yet seen the public light of day. What this "something" is everyone is at a loss to conjecture; but from the somewhat "loud" attitude that the *Sindian* has assumed since the said information has come to his notice, it is presumed that he has uncovered a hornets' nest, and will make some startling disclosures shortly, to the no small discomfiture of Messrs. McKenzie and Cosser, the contractors! It is to be hoped that these gentlemen will be able to answer for themselves when the time comes.

BOMBAY.

TALOOKDAREE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.—The camp of Mr. Pratt, Talookdaree Settlement Officer, is at present in Surat.

EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Jadeja Umersingjee, of Bhooj, has presented a sum of Rs. 500 to the East India Association.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Yesterday there were sixty-one European vagrants in the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

FALSE WEIGHT.—Mr. Cooper yesterday fined a Marwary in the sum of ten rupees, for being found in possession of a false weight, he being a retail dealer.

ERECTION OF A TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW AT VEERUMGAUM.—A travellers' bungalow has been erected at Veerumgaum. We understand it has cost Government about Rs. 11,000.

THE POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—We learn that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, who left Bombay for Kattywar last week, is at present staying at Wudwan.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BROACH.—The Broach Local Funds Committee has, the *Gujerat Mitra* learns, sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 10,000, for the purpose of securing a water supply for Broach.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—Yesterday a Hindoo was charged with having in his possession a piece of cloth, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of forty days' imprisonment.

THE SURAT CARTING AGENCY CASE.—According to the Surat paper there was great rejoicing among the native community of Surat when they heard the report of the acquittal by the Session Judge of Rustomjee Jamsetjee, who was charged with perjury.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—John Thompson and Richard Cotton, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were sent to the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Coppersmith Lane, Mazagon, on the body of a Parsee lad, aged about five years, and named Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy. The jury found that the boy's death was caused by his having accidentally fallen from a window.

THE SURAT PRAJA SOMAJ.—A largely attended meeting of the native inhabitants of Surat was held on Sunday, the 15th ult., in the Roychund Deepchund Girls' School, and an Association called "The Surat Praja Somaj" was set on foot. Its object will be to represent the views of the people of the city as well as of the zillah to Government when necessity occurs.

THE ATTEMPT TO CHEAT AN INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday committed Soonderjee Raghowjee, a general trader, and Bala Bhawoodeen, a boatman, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court—the first on a charge of committing mischief to a vessel, or with scuttling or causing to founder a cargo-boat in the Bombay Harbour on the 31st July last; and the second, with aiding and abetting in the offence.

THEFT OF A SILVER MEDAL, &c.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Tookaram Narayen and Antone Marian were charged with stealing a twenty rupee note, a silver medal, and five photographs, belonging to Mr. W. H. Dwyer. They were convicted and each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Hurry Mahadoo was charged with stealing a hand mill, belonging to Ramjee Bujaba, and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

MAGICAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—We would remind our readers that Mr. Robert Heller will commence a series of entertainments in magic to-night. The notices we have seen of his performances elsewhere speak in no uncertain tones—"wonderful," "extraordinary," and "astounding" are adjectives freely used in application to the character of his feats. He will be assisted by his daughter, who has won some fame, not only as a musician, but as a remarkably clever performer in a scene called "Supernatural Vision." This will be Mr. Heller's first appearance in India, and we trust, that the Grant Road Theatre will be full, and that he putting the present weather out of the question, and his daughter will receive a warm reception.

TEXT BOOK OF ARITHMETIC.—We have received a copy of a new edition of "Bradshaw's Arithmetic," and we find it admirably adapted for East Indian school use. Most of the illustrations are expressed in reference to East Indian coinage or weight or measurement; but at the same time English examples, though few, are not altogether neglected. Considerable attention has been paid to precept and example applicable to the higher branches of commerce, and very full instructions will be found regarding averages and percentages, simple interest, discount, stocks, compound interest, bills of exchange, fellowships, &c.; to a class, too, the examples of University papers concerning arithmetic may be specially useful. The book is fairly printed, and its price should make it within easy reach of all inquirers for knowledge. For so good a book in its line we do not think Rs. 1½ can be thought an exorbitant price.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY, on Saturday night, gave their first performance of this season, to a very crowded house at the New Theatre. The original melo-dramatic piece of "Khoorshed, worth her weight in Gold," was gone through in a remarkably good style. A very young lad, Pestonjee Framjee Madun, personated "Khoorshed," the principal part, and his acting was admirable. Three other amateurs, as the chief "patrons" of "Khoorshed," performed in a satisfactory manner. Several select songs were sung by Pestonjee and another. The story is full of incidents and replete with wit and humour. The Hindustanee language, in which the play was represented, was simple and intelligible. One the conclusion of the play, a series of well-selected views of the Franco-Prussian War were displayed though a Cyclorama, which greatly added to the evening's entertainment.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—In one year the Chamber of Commerce here has done a deal of work which must put to shame any of our native associations. There has not been a single subject of sufficient importance, connected with the commerce of the country, in which the Chamber has not taken a part. The most striking fact in reading the Chamber's past year's history is, that Government have so much confidence in it that it has invited on many occasions its opinions. When will we see such a spirit manifested towards the native associations? The Government and the Chamber have, during the past year, acted so harmoniously that it inspires us with hope that if such a spirit were displayed towards our associations by the Government a most desirable step in the right direction would have been taken.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Guzerat Mitra.*

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—We have no doubt that our readers will be glad to learn the following praiseworthy conduct of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's officers at the Grant Road station. Yesterday one native female passenger lost by accident a third class ticket and she did not know anything about it until the mail train had left the above station. When the train reached Bassein and her husband came and asked her whether she wanted anything, he was informed that she had lost her ticket. The husband communicated this to the guard in charge of the train, who informed him that he had received a telegram from the Grant Road station that a 3rd class ticket from Grant Road to Surat was found, and that therefore the passenger who had lost it should be allowed to Surat after due enquiry. We are informed that this order was duly carried out by the guard.—*Guzerat Mitra*, Oct. 8.

THE WEATHER AT POONA is on the whole cool for the present month—October. The days are a little warm for a few hours between eleven and three o'clock, but the mornings, evenings, and nights are delicious. Certainly October in the Deccan is very bearable indeed. The farmers in the surrounding districts are calling our for more rain, and we have no doubt that, now that the return monsoon has set in at Mahableshwur, we shall soon have heavy rain in Poona also. Altogether the Poona Season of 1871 has been a most exceptional one.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE BISHOP'S SCHOOL AT POONA.—The ladies' committee of the Bishop's School for Girls gave the children attending the school a most delightful treat on Saturday last at the house of W. H. Havelock, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, S. D. The band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. was in attendance by the kind permission of Colonel Thompson, commanding that regiment. Colonel Holland furnished an elephant, the riding and feeding of which was a great source of delight and amusement to the children. Major Gastem, and the amateur artist in Legerdemain from the Pompadoures, whose performances at the Gymkhana were so effective, contributed greatly to the success and enjoyment of the entertainment, which was finished off by a short but effective display of fireworks furnished by Mrs. Havelock. The kind hostess did everything to give the children the happy feeling of being quite at ease and at home; and we feel sure that Saturday's treat will long be remembered by them as a very happy event in their school days. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese and Mrs. Douglas were present on the occasion. General and Mrs. Grant and the ladies of the committee took a hearty interest in the proceedings; some friends brought their children to witness and share the enjoyment, and all showed in the most unmistakeable way their pleasure in all that was going on.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship VICTORIA CROSS, 1,262 tons, Captain A. Cowley, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A Cottier, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Noonan, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Lambert, and twelve deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	OCTOBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
8 52 m	3 5	Tuesday ... 10	1 58 m	3 0
9 3 a	2 2		3 14 a	2 3
9 36 m	4 4	Wed'sday. 11	3 7 m	3 9
9 50 a	3 6		3 51 a	3 7
10 10 m	5 3	Thursday. 12	3 54 m	4 5
10 21 a	4 10		4 24 a	3 3
10 39 m	5 11	Friday ... 13	4 33 m	5 1
11 8 a	5 11		4 54 a	6 4
11 10 m	6 6	Saturday.. 14	5 8 m	5 8
11 44 a	6 10		5 26 a	7 4
11 42 m	6 8	Sunday ... 15	5 45 m	5 9
10 22 a	7 5		5 58 a	8 2
0 18 a	6 6	Monday ... 16	6 22 m	5 7
			6 36 a	8 8

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the above collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th September, we see that the weather was hot. No rain fell during the fortnight under report. There was great need of a copious shower for rice, naglee, and codra crops. Other crops were good. The public health was good. Cattle were free from disease.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were 272 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 74 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 167 from the Magistrates of Police, and 29 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 144 were natives, and the remaining 128 were Europeans.

THE FAMINE AMONG THE JEWS OF YEZD.

WE understand that a petition, signed by the Jews of Yezd, has been forwarded to Mr. Godrez Mehrban Eranee, a Persian merchant of this city, to be presented to the head of the Jewish community here, and that it has accordingly been presented to a member of the Sassoon family. The petition sets forth that the Jews at Yezd are in a deplorable condition from famine, and they solicit aid from their wealthy brethren in Bombay.

POONA DOG SHOW.

THE following is a list of the successful exhibitors at the show held at the Bund Gardens on the 2nd inst.:—

Name of Exhibitor.	Breeds.	Prizes.	Names of Dogs.
Capt Liddell	Foxhound	1st	Actor
Lt Trotter, R E.	Greyhound	do	
Dr Betty	Irish Retriever	do	Captain
C Pritchard, Esq	Retriever	do	May
Do do	Retriever Puppies	do	
Lt Trotter, R E.	Spaniel	do	
Lt McCullagh, R E	Spaniel	do	Mug
Major Hogg	Bull Terrier	do	Jim
Pte Stannard 49th	Bull Dog	extra	Crib
ns Stakes, 83rd	Black & Tan Terrier	do	Chica
Capt. Butler, 83rd	Fox Terrier	do	Trap
Do do	Fox Terrier Puppies	do	
Captain Smith, 83rd	Fox Terrier	do	Nettie
L C Stewart, Esq	Skye Terrier	do	Moolie
Mr Gibbs	Scotch Terrier	do	
R White, Esq	Bull Mastiff	do	
Lt Cartwright, 83rd Regt	Kangaroo Hound	do	Fied
Mr Abdoola	Retriever	do	Leo
Colonel Henderson	Dalmatian Hound	do	

The show was a most decided success, and all the arrangements connected with it capital, showing that the energetic Secretary devoted considerable time, and spared no trouble in order that everything might go off in a satisfactory manner.

The total of the entries was 53: this may seem a small number to many of our readers, who have attended Dog-shows at home, where the entries have numbered hundreds; but, perhaps they are not aware that the Great Birmingham Dog-show, which last year had as many as 1,100 entries, commenced its first year with only 65; so we may hope great things for the future Poona shows.—*Deccan Herald.*

PAUL DE KOCK AND HIS DOCTOR.—The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells the following story of M. de Kock. The deceased novelist had a horror of medical men, but one day when seriously ill he consented to see a doctor, who gave him a prescription, and called the next morning to ask if it had been followed. "If I'd followed it," growled Paul de Kock, "I should have broken my neck." "How so?" said the astonished Esculapius. "Why, I flung it out of the window."

ELDER KNAPP, the great revivalist of religion down in Arkansas, when about to baptise a new convert, called out in a loud voice—'Does any one know any reason why this man should not be baptised?' and to his surprise a long specimen of an Arkansas traveller shouted in response—'See here, Mister Preacher, I don't want to interfere in that 'ere business of yours, but if you expect to get the sin all out of that old cuss you will have to anchor him out in the river over night.'

FIFTEEN years ago Miss Susie Evans, of Guilford, N. Y., sold a gold watch-key to Curtis Cooper for a ewe lamb and its increase until she was twenty-one years old. The girl has reached the age specified, and as it was contracted that the increase of the lamb was to be ewe lambs by birth or exchange, Miss Evans would be entitled at the end of fifteen years to 18,064 ewe lambs. These Mr. Cooper does not happen to have about him to pay up with, and he is sued for the amount.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—An Australian paper, the *Pleasant Creek News*, relates a piece of intelligence which shows the pleasantry of the Greek: it is, in fact, almost as romantic as the Tichborne affair, and everybody will be as much surprised to hear it:—"In the family of a wealthy squatter on the Wimmera, a few days ago (says the *News*), a servant engaged to attend on the children stepped into a title and a property of £40,000 under the name of Lady Elizabeth Morton. It would appear that the lady while acting as servant in the family, frequently assured those around her of her aristocratic connections, but no one credited her tale. She came out to this country without an education at all adequate to her position, and it is not improbable that but for the efforts of an able lawyer in Melbourne Lady Elizabeth Morton would have remained in a dependent position to the day of her death."

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THE CONVICT CAWASHA RUSTOMJEE.

On Saturday, the 30th September, Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting Session Judge of Surat, disposed of the appeal in the case of the Queen vs. Cawasha Rustomjee. Mr. Perozsha M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the accused; Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, pleader, in support of the conviction.

The Session Judge, in giving his decision, said—

Cawasha Rustomjee, sentenced by Maneckjee Cawasjee, Esq., Magistrate F. P. Broach, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for inducing a delivery of property by cheating under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, appeals.

Vakil Mr. Motiram Dulputram; and Mr. Perozsha Merwanjee Mehta, barrister-at-law.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas in support of the conviction.

The Magistrate F. P., in what, in spite of occasional grandiloquence, I have pleasure in noticing as a very able judgment, has given a very full and clear account of all the circumstances of this case. They are briefly as follows:—

In December 1870, a robbery was committed at the camp of Mr. Goslin, Survey Trigonometrical, at Sujod. The offenders were not discovered, and the watchmen who had guarded the camp agreed to pay Mr. Goslin Rs. 200 as compensation, which was paid, but, on the magistrate of the district expressing his disapproval of the arrangement as not sanctioned by law, was returned to the watchmen by Mr. Goslin.

The story for the prosecution is, that the appellant, who was district police inspector came to Sujod shortly afterwards and collected the watchmen at the liquor-shop of one Dadabhai, where, after threatening and cuffing them, he told them they must pay him Rs. 300 to be given to Mr. Goslin as compensation. They accordingly recollected the Rs. 200 which had been paid and returned, and made up the remaining 100 by borrowing from one Naron Koornaram, to whom they pledged some ornaments, and a few days afterwards passed him a bond pledging also some cattle, which bond, with the connivance of Dadabhai was *antedated* two months, so as to appear to have been executed before the robbery, and to have nothing to do with it. The Rs. 300 were never paid to Mr. Goslin. That gentleman some months later returned to Sujod, and on asking whether anything more had been heard about the robbery was informed by the watchmen of the sum they had been compelled to pay by the appellant. The latter, on learning that they had made this revelation, went to Mr. Goslin and endeavoured to induce him to get the accusation shifted [illegible] the foujdar, Jehangirsha, with whom Mr. Goslin [illegible] then at variance; but without success. At the same time he told Jehangirsha that both he and himself (appellant) were accused of extortion by the watchmen and urged him to destroy a report which had been sent in by the police patel, and induce the watchmen to charge Mr. Goslin with extorting a false statement from them. Jehangirsha, on this, sent a letter express to the superintendent of police, begging him to come and enquire into the affairs himself, as there was foul play going on. Mr. Cameron did so, and ascertained that the bond abovementioned was fraudulently antedated: and from other information he obtained, preferred a criminal charge against the present appellant, who was tried and convicted by the magistrate of cheating, by obtaining from the watchmen Rs. 300 under the false pretence that it was to be paid to Mr. Goslin.

The objections taken to the conviction are, first, on the facts, and secondly, on the law of the case.

First, it is contended that it has not been proved that the money was obtained by the appellant from the watchmen as alleged.

The principal points urged on this head are, that it appears from the conduct of Mr. Goslin, as described by himself, that he hesitated whether he would not accept the proposals of appellant to shift the blame on an innocent man, and his evidence cannot be relied on; that the evidence of the Bheel watchmen, under cross-examination, showed many discrepancies in points of detail, although they adhered to the main points of their story, and that they had apparently been tortured up to a certain point, and broke down when urged beyond that; that the appellant, who is spoken of by the magistrate as a "man of consummate ability," would not, were he guilty, have managed the affair so as to have so many witnesses to his crime; and that he bore the highest character, as testified to by Mr. Cameron, up to the time of this charge being brought against him.

Two other arguments of an astonishing character were added by the learned counsel for the defence:—1, that appellant's having urged Jehangirsha to induce the Bheels to complain that Mr. Goslin had extorted a false statement from them showed his sensitiveness to the slightest stain on his character (although the Court pointed out to him that Jehangirsha's meaning was clearly that such a statement, *true* or *false*, was *any how* to be obtained from the Bheels); and 2, that the magistrate had apparently passed a lenient sentence, because there was some doubt in his mind as to the accused's guilt, and the Appellate Court ought to give him the benefit of that doubt (!). No further notice of such pleas as these is called for.

The main question in the case obviously is, whether evidence of the Bheel watchmen was rightly believed by the magistrate.

As the counsel for appellant has pointed out, many discrepancies on minor points were elicited in their evidence on the trial. They were, however, it appears, cross-examined by a lawyer, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, to whose acuteness I can testify from experience, with excessive severity, until one of them actually fell down in Court, and another was reduced to such a state of bewilderment that he had to beg for a short respite and a smoke to clear his wits. Such witnesses as these, whether truthful or no, could be induced by an acute counsel to say *anything* in time, as I have seen myself. In such a case cross-examination, beyond a certain point, becomes an instrument of torture instead of a test of truth.

In the remarks of the magistrate on the Bheels as a body, and the evidence they usually give, I fully concur; and the most important remark he makes was made, though less eloquently, by myself in another case, in which several of these very men had been examined, viz., that it was most unlikely that such witnesses would be produced to tell a false story, as they could probably not be taught to maintain it. The utter haziness of their conceptions of time and space (one man speaks of the sun as being two bamboos above the horizon) leads them into continual discrepancies on those points, and no small tact is required to put a question in such a way as to ensure their understanding it rightly.

Their evidence in this case on the main points, the demand of the money, the raising of the Rs. 100 from Narron, and payment to the police inspector (appellant) bears, in my opinion, the stamp of truth; and I find the magistrate was right in believing it. And considering the fact proved by the Bheel's evidence of the antedating of the bond for Rs. 100, and the subsequent conduct of the appellant, as it appears from the evidence of Mr. Goslin, (whether or no there be any foundation for the insinuation that he hesitated in rejecting the proposals made to him) from that of Jehangirsha's and of the police sepoys, Budur and Bunoo, and from the other evidence in the case, I find that the magistrate's conclusion, that appellant Cawasha was proved to have obtained Rs. 300 from the watchmen under pretence of paying Mr. Goslin compensation, is correct.

The first objection made on the law of the case is, that witness Nanko and some others were examined as to a conversation between them and Mr. Goslin, at which the accused was not present, the magistrate wrongly holding that sec. 31 of Act II. of 1855 declared such evidence admissible.

On examining the wording of the section, I doubt whether it was admissible; but the point is not material, for even if all the evidence—and it is a very small portion to which this objection is made—be set aside, there remains amply sufficient to justify the conviction sec. 57 of said Act.

Secondly, it is contended that, as the magistrate had found that the accused "misappropriated" the money in not paying it to Mr. Goslin, he cannot be convicted of *cheating*, as misappropriation implies that the original acquisition was lawful or innocent. But this plea will not stand, because 1, this Court has to deal not with the words used by the magistrate, but the fact proved by the evidence; and 2, the magistrate used the word "misappropriation," in his judgment, not in its technical, but its ordinary sense.

The accused was proved to have induced the watchmen to pay him money by the false statement, that they must compensate Mr. Goslin for his loss, leading them to believe that the money was to be paid to Mr. Goslin, which it never was, and the conviction of cheating is correct.

Counsel on both sides remark on the leniency of the sentence: and the Court cannot but look on it as rather what the magistrate himself might call a "lame and impotent conclusion" to the florid peroration which immediately precedes it in his judgment. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw appears to have been asked by the magistrate whether he would have the case tried by him or committed to the Session Court; he chose the former, and although he thereby lost an appeal on the facts to the High Court, he certainly acted very shrewdly in the interest of his client: for a conviction before this Court would have been followed by a much heavier sentence, nor do I think it probable that the High Court would have thought fit to mitigate it.

The appeal is rejected. I notice, however, that sentence does not specify how the fine is to be levied otherwise than by alternative imprisonment. As it is essential that the fine should be recovered in order to compensate the watchmen, and as it is possible that the convict might prefer saving his money and undergoing the alternative imprisonment, I think the sentence should have directed the fine to be realized under sec (6) C. P. Code, and the case being before me on appeal, I apprehend that I have power to supplement the sentence by such direction, such being in no sense an "enhancement" of punishment, but, in anything, a mitigation as tending to render part of the imprisonment unnecessary.

I add, therefore, an order that the fine imposed be recovered under sec. 61 C. P. Code, unless the magistrate has already taken steps to do this, although unspecified in his sentence.

CONTRACTORS IN PARTNERSHIP.

At the High Court the other day, the Hon. the Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, on behalf of Ismail Hassum, the defendant in a suit brought by Bhickajee Perozshah, appeared to show cause against a rule *nisi* by which defendant and his agents were restrained from recovering, otherwise than according to the terms of a certain writing, a sum of Rs. 5,000 due from the Secretary of the Juma Musjid and Burial Ground, and another sum of Rs. 5,000 due from the Tanna Local Fund Department, or any other sum or sums due to, or to become due to, the plaintiff and defendant as partners. The above rule was obtained by the plaintiff on the 15th June 1871. On the 25th August, he obtained another rule requiring defendant to shew cause why an order of the Court should not issue for his attachment for the contempt of Court committed by him in not obeying so much of the order of the 15th June 1871 as restrained him and his agents from recovering the sum of Rs. 5,000 due from the Secretary of the Juma Musjid and Burial Ground, or the sum of Rs. 5,000 due from the Tanna Local Fund Department. The Advocate General appeared also to shew cause against the second rule *nisi*. Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoredas, appeared in support of the two rules.

The facts of the plaintiff's case appear to be these. By a Guzeratee writing, dated 20th January 1870, the defendant agreed that the work of carrying bricks from Panwell to Bombay, and of carrying earth to the Municipal Brick Factory at Panwell, and also other works which the defendant might thereafter undertake, should be executed in partnership among them on the following terms:—1, that each of them should have equal half shares in the business of the partnership; 2, that the moneys necessary for the execution of the works should be borrowed from Jamsetjee Perozshah, brother of the plaintiff; 3, that plaintiff and defendant together, and neither of them separately, should recover and receive the amounts of the municipal bills and all other moneys accruing due on account of the works; and 4, that such amounts, when recovered, should forthwith be applied towards satisfaction of any sums due to Jamsetjee Perozshah for moneys borrowed from him. The Municipal Brick Factory work had been completed. Since the date of the partnership writing, they had commenced to execute certain other works in and about the Juma Musjid and Burial Ground in Bombay, and in and about the construction of a school at Oorun, which works are still in progress. Moneys were borrowed by them, in terms of the partnership writing, from Jamsetjee Perozshah, to the extent of Rs. 11,000, and the same with interest were now due to him; and he had filed a suit against them for recovery of the said sum and interest. They were also indebted to other persons on account of the partnership to the extent of Rs. 3,000. About March last, without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, and in breach of the terms of the partnership writing defendant recovered from the Municipal Commissioner the amount of bills accrued due to the extent of Rs. 4,000, which sum he retained to his own personal use instead of paying it to Jamsetjee Perozshah. About Rs. 5,000 were due to the parties from the Secretary of the Juma Musjid and Burial Ground and Rs. 5,000 from the Tanna Local Fund Department. The defendant had applied to the Engineer of the latter for payment to him of the sum of Rs. 5,000 due on account of the school at Oorun. The bill for the payment of the same had been approved of by the Engineer, and the amount would, the plaintiff believed, be shortly paid. The defendant intended, it was alleged, to recover the same without plaintiff's consent, and to employ it for his own use. He had also applied for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 5,000 from the Secretary of the Juma Musjid. The plaintiff feared that the defendant would, unless restrained by the order of the Court, recover the said moneys without his (plaintiff's) consent, and apply them to his own use, instead of paying them over to Jamsetjee Perozshah, in accordance with the partnership agreement. The rule *nisi* to restrain defendant from recovering the said moneys was issued on the above statement of plaintiff's case.

The injunction issued in this suit was served on the defendant personally on the 14th July 1871, and the plaintiff alleged that since that date, defendant alone had received from one Cummoo Sulliman at different times sums of money aggregating to about Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000, on account of the works of the Juma Musjid and Burial Ground. On an affidavit made by the plaintiff, in which this statement occurred, the Court granted a rule *nisi* for an attachment against defendant for contempt of the Court's previous order in the case.

The defendant's case, on the other hand, was that the said agreement, although purporting to be made between him and the plaintiff, was in reality an agreement between him and Jamsetjee Perozshah, plaintiff's brother, and the plaintiff's name was used by his brother at the time of signing the agreement for the purpose of keeping this transaction distinct from his other transactions. He (defendant) denied any partnership with the plaintiff, and also that he was in any way liable to him in respect of the transactions mentioned in the plaint. Jamsetjee represented at the time the contracts were entered into that he was the sole interested party, and that defendant should have nothing whatever to do with the plaintiff; and he (defendant) signed the agreement on the express understanding that plaintiff was merely a nominee of his brother. The contract with the Municipal Commissioner and the two other contracts resulted in considerable profit, which had not yet been accounted for to him (defendant) by Jamsetjee, although he had repeatedly called upon him to do so; and he had at last filed a suit against him in this Court, praying for an account in respect of the several contracts. The contract for the building of a school at Oorun had been undertaken by his brother Sulliman Hashem, and defendant said he had no interest whatever therein.

For the plaintiff other affidavits were filed, alleging that the statements made in the affidavits filed on behalf of the defendant were untrue.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in disposing of the matter, said it was impossible to arrive at a conclusion how these rules were to be disposed of without forming some opinion as to the facts stated in the seventeen affidavits which had been filed. The agreement of the 20th January 1870 applied only to the Panwell partnership; the other two could be concluded only by implication. The plaintiff's right to sue was denied; his brother was alleged to be the partner; and this was borne out by the letter of the 18th April 1870. As to the Juma Musjid and Burial Ground wall, the agreement was between Hajee Ebrahim Jettakur and the defendant. So far as regarded the present application, his Lordship was not satisfied that plaintiff had any interest in the burial-ground work. Defendant had not received moneys contrary to the provisions of the agreement, and ought not to be restrained. The implication was far too doubtful for his Lordship to act upon. As to the Oorun school, the contract was made between the Tanna Local Fund Department and Sulliman Hashem, and he denied that either the plaintiff or defendant was interested therein. The rule must fail as to this. The plaintiff, his Lordship remarked, must make out his case to obtain the assistance of the Court in this form. Both the said rules were, therefore, discharged with costs.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Madras Water Supply Project.—We observe that the work of laying the pipes for the water supply of Madras is rapidly progressing. The work is carried on at night as well as in the day *Madras Mail.*

The Floods in Bengal.—A correspondent, who has just returned from Kishnaghur, informs us that the floods have again risen in that neighbourhood, and that the country from Aurunghata to Chooadangha is wholly under water. From Hanskally in the Kishnaghur and Bugola Road (railway feeders) to Ranaghat, he had to proceed entirely by boat. Mud huts, in which the labouring natives of this part principally reside, are almost all gone to the ground. The E. B. Railway have placed boats, pansees, &c., at the several places where the railway is under water for the conveyance of passengers.—*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 7.

How to pump Abdoola—Another Suggestion.—"Idea" writes to the *Indian Daily News*:—Kindly permit me, through the medium of your journal, to suggest a plan which, if adopted, and attended with success, might yet bring to light the true reasons (if any) that induced the assassin Abdoola to commit the dastardly act of which he now stands convicted. I would propose that he be experimented on by a mesmerist, and, if he succumb to the mesmeric influence, when in that state, to be questioned as to his motives and accomplices, &c., &c., &c. I believe it is a well-established fact that persons, when in a mesmeric state, invariably give true and direct answers to all questions that are within the scope of their comprehension, and I think that, in the present instance, the experiment is well worth trying; for, if the mesmeric power fail, no harm has been done; but, on the other hand, if it prove a success, it is very evident that one or other of two good results will be obtained; either the authorities will be furnished with a clue to a nest of seditious scoundrels, and, by this means, bring them to justice, or the public mind will in a measure be set at rest regarding the truth or foundations of the vague rumours now afloat. Should my suggestion be deemed worthy of being entertained, I shall be most happy to give the name and address of a celebrated professor of mesmerism now in the N. W. Provinces.

Calcutta Commerce.—The official return of the imports and exports of Calcutta for the month of September last shows that, as compared with September last year, there was an increase in the value of merchandize imported, amounting to Rs. 10,79,354, and a decrease in the value of bullion and specie imported of Rs. 10,14,686, leaving a nett increase of Rs. 64,668 only. The increase in merchandize is entirely due to cotton piece-goods. In merchandize exported there has been a decrease of Rs. 19,21,133, and in bullion and specie of Rs. 80,787. The items which show the largest decrease are cotton piece-goods, tea, rice, wheat, raw silk, hides and skins, linseed, and mustard seed. The actual collections at the Custom House show a nett increase of Rs. 67,661, entirely due to the salt duty and imported articles. In import tonnage there was a decrease of 7 ships, but an increase of 2,219 tons; and in export tonnage a decrease of 12 ships and 580 tons.—*Englishman.*

The Assassin Abdoola.—At appears that the Punjabee Musalman at Lucknow, who was reported to be able to identify the murderer Abdullah, merely made a guess that he knew the man. From the similarity of the names he thought that he might be identical with one Abdoollah Shah, a fanatical Moulvy, who used to live at Lahore many years ago, and who is a follower of the notorious Wahabee Moulvy Ismail. Abdoollah Shah, when at Lahore, had organised an attack on the *Tazia* procession one Mohurrum, such displays being condemned by his sect as superstitious. He used to preach his tenets in one of the mosques, and hold controversies with the followers of more peaceful sects. If a photograph of this villain could be sent to Lucknow, the Punjabee might perhaps be able to identify him by the aid of Punjabees who had seen Abdoollah Shah at Lahore.—*Ibid.*

The Transfer of Mangalore.—A memorial of the landed proprietors, merchants, and other inhabitants of the district of South Canara, to the Governor of Madras in Council, against the transference of Mangalore to the Bombay Presidency is in course of signature. The petition concludes—"Your Lordship's memorialists beg to assure your Lordship, that as the transfer of this district to Bombay Government will no doubt create a disruption of relations, social, commercial, and political, they are altogether averse to it, and that they are perfectly satisfied with the Government of Madras Presidency who have hitherto watched the interest of this province to the satisfaction of its inhabitants whose wants and grievances are best known to them. Your Lordship's memorialists request that this memorial may be submitted for consideration to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India."

A native contemporary states that the Maharajah of Cashmere is about to establish an industrial school at Srinuggur. Orders have been issued for collecting specimens of all workmanship made in the Maharajah's territory.—*Delhi Gazette.*

The *Marwar Gazette* publishes a notification recently issued by the Government of Marwar, ruling that in supersession of previous orders, according to which murder was punished with imprisonment for life, the crime will henceforward make the person committing it liable to death with forfeiture of his goods and chattels, while the person giving refuge or protection to such offenders, or anyhow assisting in their rescue, will be liable to punishment without any regard to his rank or position. The editor says that for some years past the Maharajah, through his merciful disposition, had commuted the extreme penalty of the law into imprisonment for life, but finding from experience that the latter punishment is thought lightly of by bad characters, and several cases of murder having recently happened, especially the murder of an officer of the State by a postman, he has been led to see the necessity of adopting a rigorous policy, in order to check a recurrence of such cases.—*Ibid.*

An Appeal.—We have been solicited by "Daniel Robert Hamilton," to publish the following "appeal to Christians of Madras":—

Editor I cannot leave Madras, without giveing to the public what I have to complain of.

I belonged to a ship called the Cartsburn. During all the time she lay in port I was in hospital with Contraction of Liver, of a serious nature, and at times while in hospital, I was very low. The Doctors opinions are as follows:—

Dr. Paul that my liver was the smallest that he has ever seen in a living person.

Dr. Brockman, that it is twisted like a piece of chord.

Dr. Chipperfield said it was remarkably small.

I have been in Hospital two months, and a week. I am now to be sent home by the Cape of Good Hope, and reach England in the coldest of winter.

I was paid off from my ship with 85 Rs. 7 annas. I bought some light clothes here at bazaar and have done very near all I can to-day the 4th. There is a ballance of Rs. 50 to my account with the Master of the Home.

Now what I have to complain of is this. Yesterday the 3rd, I had to go to Captain Crawther to renew the ticket which admits me in to the Home. I took it into his presence, and requested to speak to him, telling him to listen for a few moments to a half dead man. He grumbled with me before he would listen to me. At last he asked what I had to say.

I then asked him if he knew if there was any such thing as oatmeal, sago, or arrowroot, as it was impossible for me to eat the coarse vituals ship. He told me I would have to do as the men; that he had nothing to do with that, in such manner, that a common seaman would not have been guilty off. I then asked for a blanket, and a pair of stockings, this he also gruffly refused me. In fact he told me, not to expect the slightest assistance from him, and as regards the provisions, he told me I could go and buy my own. Yesterday the 3rd, I had a sort of stoppage of blood in the liver and was all day in bed except when I went to see him.

Now, from the serious state of my liver, I cannot live but little longer. I shall never reach England with the ship's provisions, when the vituals at Hospital, and at the Home would not digest.

I am ordered to find myself in a blanket, purchase my own small things, and pay boarding hire for three weeks, he has been putting me off from time to time till my money is already about done.

Reader it is hard, to be on the verge of the grave as I am, my body wasted to a skalenton and going home in dead of winter without bedding or nourishment. I cannot survive it.

The manner in which Captain Crawther spoke to me on the 3rd I shall never forget. If I had given him any occasion for it, I should not be annoyed, but I have never spoken to the man.

I am resideing at Baden Sailors Home, and my conduct can be reported by the Master of the Home, any visitor will be at libearty to examine the wretched condeation of my body.

I have been 26 years a seaman and I am upwards of 41 years of age and in my arleyr days I paid into the Merchant Seaman's Fund 12 shillings a year, and I have never had occasion for relief till now.

I trust this may have some effect in my case, as I am indeed in poor condeation.—*Madras Mail.*

HIGH ENGLISH EDUCATION.

From C. Bernard, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue Department, to Baboo Romanath Tagore,—Fort William, the 27th September 1871.

General Department.
Education.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter, dated the 19th August, enquiring whether any answer had come from England to the memorial which you, as chairman of an influential meeting, forwarded on behalf of the native inhabitants of Lower Bengal, regarding a supposed intention on the part of Government to withdraw its aid from English education.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that your memorial was forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary on the 25th October last by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, who received, in reply to that and other communications, the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State:—

No. 1, dated India Office, London, the 9th March 1871.

"My Lord,—The despatches of your Excellency in Council, of the dates and numbers noted in the margin, forward some memorials and correspondence relative to the educational policy of your Lordship's Government, have been considered by me in Council.

25th October, No. 11 of 1870
25th „ 12 of 1870
10th November, „ 13 of 1870
16th „ 14 of 1870
28th December „ 15 of 1870

"2. The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated the 25th October, is in effect an emphatic denial of the imputations brought against the policy of your Government in regard to education. You point out that the 'opinions and intention imputed to you have no place in your policy, and no sanction from your declarations,' and your statement to this effect will, I trust, put an end to the misconceptions which have risen.

"3. With respect to the memorial of the missionary clergy in Calcutta, I desire that these gentlemen may be informed that, on the 26th of May last, I addressed your Government at length on the question of your educational policy, and that the subject is now left in the hands of your Excellency in Council."

3. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me also to forward an extract from a letter which he recently caused to be written to the Director of Public Instruction, with a view to explaining what the educational policy of the Government really is. The extract is as follows:—

"Para. 3.—It is not the policy of the Government to discourage English or high education, but it is its policy not to devote an entirely disproportionate amount of the funds at the disposal of the local Government to the education of a very limited number of persons, to the comparative exclusion of the much greater numbers who have equal claims on the State."

In pursuance of the policy adopted by the Government of India, as well as by this Government, it is the Lieutenant-Governor's earnest wish to find, if possible, the means of doing justice to the more numerous classes without withdrawing the means hitherto given to the higher education.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Sd.) C. Bernard, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND IN INDIA.

The following is the despatch from the Government of India to the Government North-Western Provinces, to which the Duke of Argyll refers in the despatch we published on Saturday:—

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., c.s.i., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government North-Western Provinces. No. 276, dated 26th May, 1871.

I am directed to reply to your letters, noted in the margin, regarding the settlements of the district of Boolundshuhur and of pergunnah Baghput, in the district of Meerut. The Governor-General in Council regrets that it has been impossible to dispose of these cases at an earlier date. They involve questions of much difficulty and of the highest importance. They re-open, among other matters, the whole question of the permanent settlement in the North-Western Provinces, and they bring under consideration some of the essential principles on which the assessment of the land revenue in Northern India is conducted.

No. 280, dated 20th February 1869.
„ 1232 „ 8th June 869.
„ 63A „ 12th January 1870.
„ 113B „ 23rd March 1870.
„ 1170A „ 10th December 1870.

2 It appears that the revision of settlement in the district of Boolundshuhur was commenced in 1858, on the assumption that it was to be made, in the ordinary way, for a term of years, and it was carried on continuously until 1864. In that year, in consequence of the discussions regarding the proposed introduction of a permanent settlement into the North-Western Provinces, a revision of previous operations was ordered, and in 1868 a further revision was commenced, in order to bring the settlement into conformity with the orders contained in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 23rd March 1867.

Not long afterwards, the Lieutenant-Governor found reason to doubt whether the assessment proposed for the district was not altogether insufficient in amount, and he ordered Mr. Daniell, the Collector, to make a general inquiry into the subject.

The result is shown in these papers. Mr. Daniell believes that two-thirds of the estates in the district are assessed far below the recognized rate under which the Government is entitled to 50 per cent of the net assets. The Government demand, under the old settlement, was £105,683. Under the new settlement it is £123,353.

Mr. Daniell is of opinion that, if the 50 per cent. rule were now applied, the Government demand would be £141,353; in other words, that the State is losing £18,000 a year, and is taking only about 35 per cent. of the net assets instead of the 50 per cent. to which it is entitled. These conclusions are, in all essential respects, adopted by the Board of Revenue and by the Lieutenant Governor. "It may be assumed," Sir W. Muir writes in his minute, dated 14th December 1869, paragraph 16, "that if a settlement were now to be made in reference to present rentals, and the evidence now available as to assets, there would, in all probability, be an increase of about a lakh and three quarters of rupees, more or less, *i. e.*, about 14 per cent. on the revised jumma."

The Lieutenant-Governor is, nevertheless, of opinion that the settlement should be confirmed. He states that he sees no reason to doubt that "the assessments were framed adequately, under the recognized principles of settlement, at the time when they were determined," and that the disproportion between the present assets and the Government demand is mainly due to the great and sudden rise in rents which has taken place since the assessment was fixed

3. With regard to the causes which have led to this rise in rents Mr. Daniell says that it "is not attributable to the increase of cultivation or irrigation; but, apart from any visible improvement, assets have increased to a great and certain extent" (report, paragraph 50.) "The fact remains that at the time of settlement the rent-rolls were ascertained and believed to be 24·6 lakhs, and five years later they are estimated to be 28·2 lakhs" (paragraph 59.) "The increase in income is not the result of local improvement. * * There is nothing whatever to show in any part of the district that any expenditure has been made to any appreciable extent either by landlords or tenants" (paragraph 73.) "The determination of the Government demand is the one chief cause of rise, especially in villages which are free from any number of right-of-occupancy tenants, who may have hitherto been accustomed to hold at rather low rates. The fact of the Government demand having been fixed undoubtedly brought the land almost at once to its proper value. In other cases the value of the land has, I think, risen from the increased value of produce, and, in special circumstances, from the increased prosperity of any class of cultivators" (paragraph 76.) Another cause is pointed out by the Lieutenant Governor in paragraphs 18 and 19 of his minute, dated 14th December 1869. He says—"It must not be lost sight of that the general prevalence of rents in kind, at customary shares by division or valuation, has had a tendency to stereotype rates, and to prevent the rise of money rents; and this was no doubt a potent cause of long depression of the rates of rent which prevailed in this district, notwithstanding its populousness, prosperity, and situation in the high lines of commerce. Moreover, as pointed out by Mr. Currie, the conversion of rents in kind into money rents,* an operation largely carried out by that officer, was a matter of great difficulty, especially in tracts where no money standard existed. The operation was generally managed by consent of parties, and the cultivator had to be conciliated as well as the proprietors. The standard assumed was probably even at the time low; and, with the increasing tendency of rent to rise, it is not to be wondered that proprietors have since been able to raise the rents settled by Mr. Currie."

4. This increase of rents having taken place since the assessment was fixed, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Government is bound to accept and ratify the settlement for the remainder of the term of 30 years for which it was originally made. This term expires in 1888-89, or in about eighteen years from the present time.

5. The question at issue is not, however, confined to the expediency of confirming this settlement for a term of years. The greater part of the Boolundshuhur district is declared to fulfil the conditions which, under the last orders of the Secretary of State, would authorize a permanent settlement to be made.

The Lieutenant-Governor naturally shrinks from the conclusion that the assessment which has been proposed in this district could properly be declared to be permanent, believing, as he does, the fact to be established that the total rental has increased during the last five years, since the assessment was made, by about 28 per cent., and that the increase is still rapidly going on. Under these circumstances, in presence of the obvious truth that a permanent settlement would involve an enormous sacrifice of future revenue, the Lieutenant-Governor comes to the conclusion that "the lesson may fairly be learned from the history of this settlement, that the two conditions enjoined by Her Majesty's Government for a permanent settlement are not sufficient." The whole question of permanent settlement in the North Western Provinces is thus necessarily re-opened. In regard to that question generally, the views of the Governor-General in Council will be stated further on. In regard to the question, as it affects Boolundshuhur in particular, it is sufficient for the present to say that His Excellency in Council fully concurs in the Lieutenant-Governor's conclusions that the assessments which have been made in that district cannot be made permanent, and that they cannot in any way form the basis of a permanent settlement. The practical question now is, whether the settlement is to be confirmed, as the Lieutenant-Governor has recommended, for the remainder of the term of thirty years, which will expire in 1888-89.

6. Much as the Governor-General in Council regrets the serious sacrifice of revenue which such a course involves, he cannot avoid the conclusion that the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal ought to be adopted. His Honor has satisfied himself not only by written reports, but by his own personal enquiries in the Boolundshuhur district, that there "seems no reason to doubt that the assessments were framed adequately, under the recognized principles of settlement, at the time when they were determined, and provisional arrangements entered into with the proprietors. The disproportion (he says) of the present assets is due, as set forth in my former minute, to the great and sudden rise in rents. Therefore, under the principles there explained, I am of opinion that the Government is bound to accept and satisfy the settlement."

Assuming the accuracy of the facts stated in the papers now before the Government, His Excellency in Council can come to no other conclusion. That the amount of the revenue is so small is a consequence of the system of settlement followed generally in the North-Western Provinces; it is not the result of specially faulty proceedings in this particular district. Owing to the rise in rents, the increase in the prices of agricultural produce, the extension of irrigation, the construction of railways, and other similar causes, the country is now in a transition state; and if a new settlement were now to be made, and we were to fix the assessment at a sum fully equal to half the existing rental, we should probably, as His Honor observes, find "in a few years that what has occurred would be again repeated."

Nor can the other reasons assigned by the Lieutenant-Governor for confirming this settlement be overlooked, for they are of very serious importance Settlement proceedings have, he says, "been now in operation, more or less, for ten years in this district. The uncertainty consequent on this state of things cannot but have kept people's minds in a most unsettled state, and prevented their devoting themselves, in the certainty of reaping the results, to the improvement of their lands by the investment of labour and capital. Any revision of settlement which would prolong this harassing condition is much to be deprecated. It is most desirable that this long period of excitement and doubt should be brought to a close, and energy and application of capital and labour again fostered by the confirmation of the settlement."

Whether the conditions under which settlements are now being made for a term of thirty years in the North Western Provinces, give sufficient security for maintaining the just rights of the State, and for preventing the sacrifice of any portion of that share of the rental of the land which the State is entitled to receive, is a general question of a very serious character. It can hardly be denied that such instances as the present throw grave doubt upon the sufficiency of the existing system. It is clear that in Boolundshuhur the State is obtaining only about 35 per cent. of the rental of the land, instead of 50 per cent., which is now considered its equitable share, or instead of 66 per cent which was the share taken by the Government when the former settlements for thirty years were made. As regards this particular district, I am to state that, while the Governor-General in Council accepts the Lieutenant-Governor's conclusion that the confirmation of the settlement is necessary, he does so with extreme reluctance, and only because he feels that the loss of revenue is, in this case, a less serious evil than that which would follow from the long delay which would attend any attempt to revise the principles on which the settlement has been made. It cannot be forgotten that sacrifices of the just rights of the State, such as those which have occurred in the present instance, not only confer no real benefit upon the country, but lead inevitably to the imposition of burdens, which, under a better system, would be unnecessary, upon other classes of the community.

8. It is desirable to notice here that the papers referring to the settlement of the Mozuffurnuggur district, which have been received from the Government of the North Western Provinces, exhibit still more unsatisfactory results, although of a somewhat different character. It appears that the settlement of Mozuffurnuggur was commenced in 1860, and that operations have been going on ever since. A special enquiry, undertaken in six pergunnahs, with the object of testing the results of the settlement, has satisfied the Lieutenant-Governor that the Government demand, which had been fixed at £33,000, ought to have been at least £48,000, so that there is a loss of revenue, in this portion of the district, of £15,000 a year, and the Government share of the assets is only about 32 per cent.

The Lieutenant-Governor has refused to confirm this settlement (Resolution of Government North-Western Provinces, dated 25th March 1870), on the ground that the assessment was originally inadequate, and never represented anything like the share of the assets of the land, which the Government, under the existing rules of settlement, was entitled to receive.

9. In acceding to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposition that the settlement of Boolundshuhur should be confirmed, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that an important reservation is necessary.

It appears from Mr. Daniell's report that, when the assessments were made in this district, the old system was still in force, under which separate engagements were taken on account of the cesses for roads and other local purposes. Although these cesses were payable with the Government demand and recoverable as arrears of land revenue, they were specified separately. This system was changed, under orders issued with the sanction of the Government of the North Western Provinces, by the Board of Revenue on the 13th June 1866. It was then declared that "the extra cesses for road, school, and dawk fund, and for the payment of chowkeedars which have hitherto been demanded, will cease to form the subject of separate engagements, and, so far as the landholders are concerned, their liabilities will be limited to the consolidated demand, which will be rated at 55 per cent. of the net assets of their estates. The Government demand from the land will hereafter be fixed at 55 per cent. of the average net assets, and engagements will be taken for this amount only." Of this 55 per cent., 50 per cent. represents the Government revenue, and the remaining 5 per cent. is distributed among local cesses as follows:—

	Per Cent on Net Assets	Per Cent on Government Revenue
	Rs a p	Rs a p
Road Cess	0 8 0	1 0 0
School	0 8 0	1 0 0
District Post	0 2 0	0 4 0
Municipal	3 14 0	7 12 0
Total	5 0 0	10 0 0

10. It appears from several paragraphs in Mr. Daniell's report,* and from the last paragraph of the Lieutenant-Governor's minute, dated 19th March 1870, that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to introduce into the Boolundshuhur district this system of including all cesses with the Government revenue, and of taking a single engagement for the whole amount at the rate of 55 per cent. of the rental This involves an addition to the total former demand of Rs. 3-14 per cent. on the rental, the so-called municipal cess for village police not having been imposed in this district when the revenue assessments were originally made. He proposes, further, to add a stipulation, in confirming the settlement, to the effect that the road cess of one per cent. will be subject to be doubled. The Governor General in Council regrets that he is unable to approve these proposals.

11. The views of the Governor-General in Council in regard to the nature of the cess imposed for local purposes were stated as follows in the circular of the Home Department, dated 21st February 1870:—

"Para. 6—There has been at various times considerable misunderstanding regarding the true character of the road cess, and of the other cesses which are levied for local purposes in Northern India. In consequence of the fact that it has been found convenient to collect them with the instalments of land revenue, and that the rate at which they are to be levied has usually been fixed when the settlement of the land revenue is made, they have not unfrequently been looked upon as constituting virtually a portion of the land revenue set aside for local purposes. But it has been distinctly declared by the Government of India on more than one occasion that they are nothing of the kind. While the land revenue represents that portion of the rental of the land which the State, as the principal and acknowledged proprietor of the land, is entitled to receive, the district road cess and the other cesses are taxes imposed on the agricultural classes for certain local purposes from which those classes directly benefit. There is no necessary connection between these cesses and the settlement of the land revenue; and the circumstance that their amount has usually been fixed as a percentage on the land revenue is due merely to the fact that the land revenue is assumed to represent a certain definite proportion of the gross rental of the land. In the North-Western and other provinces, where, under existing rules, the State receives one-half of the gross rental, it is convenient, when we desire to impose a tax upon the annual value of the land, to say that it shall be levied as a percentage on the land revenue."

12 The Secretary of State, in his despatch, dated the 12th May 1870, on the subject of local cesses in Bengal, has expressed views in exact accordance with those of the Government of India; and his remarks are so important, and they appear to His Excellency in Council so completely to dispose of the question now at issue, that it is desirable to quote them here.

"Para 12—It has been contended that the rates levied in other provinces of India are essentially distinct in principle from the rates which it is proposed to levy in Bengal. The argument appears to be that, in other provinces of India, the local rates are simply so much addition to the ordinary land revenue—an addition which is there legitimate, because the Government had, not in those provinces, debarred itself by positive engagements from increasing the land assessments. This appears to be only another form of stating the argument already dealt with, which is founded on the terms of the permanent settlement. But the distinction thus drawn between the character of such rates, when levied in Bengal, and the character of similar rates when levied elsewhere, is a distinction which I concur with your Excellency in considering to be unsound. Whatever character may be assigned to these rates as a matter of mere verbal definition, they were unquestionably intended by the Government, in all the provinces in which they have been raised, to be in addition to the land revenue, and not a part of it. This separation was expressly defined and marked in the proceedings of the Government of Bombay before any special legislation had been passed upon the matter. In the resolution of that Government, dated 9th March 1860, the Superintendents of Survey were directed, 'after fixing the assessment of a district,' to add the rate 'over, after, and above the amount which, on other considerations, they may deem appropriate.' Although incorporated with the land revenue in respect to the mode of levy, as being the most convenient, it is again in the same sentence explained to be 'calculated over and above the ordinary assessment;' and Sir Charles Wood, in his despatch of 25th May 1861, in which he dealt with the proposal, speaks of it as a proposal 'for the imposition of a school rate and road cess in addition to the revised rates of land assessment which have been, and still are, in course of introduction.'"

13 Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, of opinion that it cannot be said with justice that to impose rates in Bengal would be to impose a special tax on that province which is not imposed on other parts of India.

14. It is true that, in making some of the more recent land settlements in various provinces of India, the Government has given notice that, in fixing the assessment of land revenue for 20 or 30 years, it retained the power of imposing some additional rates for local expenditure. In the Bombay Act of 1865,† a notice to this effect has been made permanent by law. But this notice, so far from indicating that such rates are to be considered as part of the land revenue, is, on the contrary, a distinct indication that they are to be considered separate. The notice was issued, because the Government was warned by the misunderstanding which had arisen in Bengal, and, because it knew that precisely the same misunderstanding might arise under any settlement—the misunderstanding, namely, that during the term for which such settlement might be made, the Government absolutely surrendered all power of additional taxation upon the land. But, although, under these circumstances, it was expedient to prevent such misunderstanding in future by a warning explanation to all with whom new settlements might be made, Her Majesty's Government do not admit that, where no such notice has been given, no rates can be levied in addition to the assessment This, indeed, would involve a result in direct antagonism with the principle laid down in this despatch, and sanctioned in the case of the income-tax. That principle is, that any extra taxation or rating levied from the agricultural classes over and above the land revenue must be imposed as equally as possible upon all holders of property accessible to the impost. But if those holders of landed property are to be free from the tax to whom notice was not given at the time of settlement, the rates cannot be imposed equally, but, on the contrary, there must be an extensive system of exemptions. And those exemptions must especially include the holders of inams or alienated villages and all permanent tenures either rent-free or at small fixed quit-rents. The guarantee under which these persons hold their lands, free from any increase of the land assessment, is a guarantee quite as binding as the promise given to any holder in Bengal. But the practical injustice of exempting inamdars, or the owners of alienated villages, is as apparent as the departure it involves from the principle of making rates equal and general in their incidence. It must always be remembered, in matters of taxation, that when a given work is to be done, and a given amount of expenditure is required to do it, the exemption of any class is simply an aggravation of the burden on all other classes who are not exempt. And in this case those would be the exempted classes who have been otherwise most favoured by the State, and those would be the classes bearing an aggravated burden who already contribute most to the public expenditure. Moreover, the holders of property thus exempted would derive equal, or, indeed, greater benefit from the rates than the holders of property who alone would be called upon to pay them. On these grounds, Her Majesty's Government feel that, in rejecting any claim to exemption from rates on the part of those who did not expect to pay them at the time of the land settlements, or on the part of those who hold under permanent tenures, whether of one kind or another, they are not adopting any mere verbal plea in order to justify a foregone conclusion, which otherwise might be difficult of defence. They are satisfied, on the contrary, that they are rejecting a claim founded solely on a mistaken interpretation of the mere wording of a particular document, and which, if admitted, would lead to results at once anomalous and unjust.

It is the more important that a final decision of this matter should be arrived at, because it must be admitted that the misunderstanding on which such claims to exemption are founded is a misunderstanding which has been long prevalent, and has imparted a character of doubt and hesitation to the language and to the acts of the Government, both in India and at home. There has been, on the one hand, a feeling and a conviction of the essential distinction between the ordinary land revenue and the rates which it was desired to levy, whilst, on the other hand, there has been a difficulty in defining that distinction, and a fear lest it should be found to be incapable of explanation to the people. Hence there has been a variety of suggestions for evading the difficulty by raising the required amount of money through a house tax or a license tax, or some other tax which could [illegible] confounded with the land revenue, and respecti[illegible] therefore, there could be no doubt of the right o[illegible]vernment to impose it. But all these suggestions [illegible]arious sufficient reasons, been rejected. The desp[illegible]r J. Lawrence of 22nd February 1867 (No. 9, Re[illegible]partment), exhibits the embarrassment felt by the [illegible]ment of India in this condition of affairs, and its [illegible]ety lest rates on landed property should appear to the people to be a breach of faith. It is injurious alike to the Government and to the people that this condition of things should continue. The Government has nothing to conceal, and the people have nothing to fear or lose in the re-affirmation of the same principle as regards rating, which has already been affirmed as regards the income-tax.

16. An important step in the practical decision of this question has been taken in the passing of the Bombay Act No. III. of 1869. The special object of that Act is to raise 'funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement,' and for this purpose it imposes rates upon all holders of land without making any distinction between those who received and those who did not receive a notice at the time of settlement. No exemption of any class of landholder is admitted. On the contrary, the holders of rent-free of alienated villages, and of other permanent tenures, are expressly subjected to the rates.

17. In view, therefore, of these various facts and considerations, Her Majesty's Government have now to intimate to your Excellency the conclusion to which they have come, after a careful consideration of a controversy which has now been going on for a long course of years. This conclusion is, that rating for local expenditure is to be regarded, as it has hitherto been regarded in all the provinces of the Empire, as taxation separate and distinct from the ordinary land revenue; that the levying of such rates upon the holders of land, irrespective of the amount of their land assessment, involves no breach of faith on the part of the Government, whether as regards holders of permanent or of temporary tenures; and that where such rates are levied at all, they ought, as far as may be possible, to be levied equally, without distinction and without exemption, upon all the holders of property accessible to the rate.

13. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the conclusions thus declared by the Secretary of State cannot be too carefully and strictly enforced. In almost every province difficulties have arisen in consequence of these local rates having been treated as a portion of the land revenue, and doubts have frequently been expressed whether they can be altered during the currency of a settlement, without breach of faith on the part of Government. Thus in the reply, dated 17th March 1870, to the circular of the Home Department quoted above, the opinions of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces were stated as follows:—

"A compact has been made to take so much as revenue and so much as cesses, and the plain inference is that the demand in respect of both is limited by the engagement. With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the land revenue has been consolidated with the cesses, and the demand for the aggregate is engaged for in one sum, which the proprietor is told, combines his liabilities both for land revenue and cesses. Under these circumstances, to increase the cesses during the currency of an engagement duly concluded and ratified by the Government, would be viewed by those concerned, and, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, would, in effect, be a breach of engagement"

In your letter No. 121A to the Financial Department, dated the 27th January 1871, the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject have also been stated very clearly:—

"The correct principle," it is said, "as it appears to the Lieutenant Governor, is that which is followed in these provinces, viz., to assign a fixed portion of the land revenue for local objects. This is now done always at the time of settlement, by setting apart one-eleventh of the entire demand, or one-tenth of the imperial land revenue for purposes of revenue, police, district roads, district dawks, village education, and sanitation,—duties the discharge of which is to a large extent obligatory on Government as the superior landlord of the country."

14. In regard to past settlements in the North-Western Provinces, the Governor-General in Council does not wish to dispute the Lieutenant-Governor's conclusion that no alteration should be made in the amount of the local cesses. As the term of nearly all those settlements has already expired, the question is one of little practical importance. But in the opinion of His Excellency in Council it would be very unwise deliberately to allow fresh settlements of the land revenue to be made in such a manner as to expose the Government to a repetition of charges of breach of faith, if, at any future time, during the currency of the settlement, it should become necessary to increase the rates levied for local purposes upon the land.

15. The Governor-General in Council much regrets that the views of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on this subject should differ from those which have long been maintained by the Government of India, and which have been so strongly affirmed by the Secretary of State. But His Excellency in Council thinks it essential that the system now followed in the North-Western Provinces, in regard to these cesses, should be altered, since it must, in his opinion, have a strong tendency to encourage and perpetuate the misunderstandings which have led to so much embarrassment in the past, and which it is important to guard against in the future. It must, he considers, be made clear that the rates levied for local purposes are taxes altogether distinct in their nature from the land revenue, and there is, as it appears to His Excellency in Council, no more propriety in taking engagements for their payment than there would be for the payment of taxes of any other kind.

The Governor-General in Council is fully alive to the importance of altering, as seldom as possible, the amount of any rates that may be imposed upon the land, and nothing could be further from his wishes than the adoption of a system under which their amount would be frequently changed. He thinks it extremely probable that it may, as a general rule, be inexpedient and unnecessary to alter the rates during the currency of a settlement, and he admits that there may, under ordinary circumstances, be much administrative convenience in revising, at one and the same time, the revenue demand and the local rates. The rates would thus usually come under revision when a new revenue settlement is made. In regard to the general principle that there should be as little uncertainty as possible as to the amount of the demands upon the land, there can be no difference of opinion.

16. It is stated in your letter No. 1008, dated 17th March 1870, that—

"None of the new settlements in course of formation have as yet been confirmed by Government. In a considerable number of districts, the engagements have been taken from the proprietors at the new jummas on the rule indicated above.* The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. H. S Reid, that it is open to the Government to add to the road cess at any period prior to final confirmation; and it had been His Honor's intention, in sanctioning any settlement, to have reserved the power of raising the road cess to two per cent. on the jumma, some previous notice, as suggested by Mr. Inglis, being given before the enforcement of such additional demand And if the Governor-General in Council desires it, this view can be acted upon, and in all new settlements the road cess could be, *ab initio*, rated at the above sum. The Lieutenant-Governor would not go higher than that rate, agreeing with the Board that the special burdens upon the landed interest are sufficiently high,"

It thus appears that although, in certain districts, engagements have been taken from the proprietors under the 55 per cent. rule, which consolidates the cesses with the land revenue, it is open to the Government to revise this arrangement at any time prior to final confirmation of the settlement. The Lieutenant-Governor has further shown that he is prepared to act upon this opinion by the orders which he has given in the case of the Boolundshuhur settlement, under which the settlement engagements taken from the proprietors will be revised, and a new cess of Rs. 3-14 per cent will be imposed over and above the assessment originally made.

17. I am therefore directed to request that in all future settlements, the system of taking engagements from the proprietors for the payment of local cesses as a part of the land revenue may be abandoned. In cases in which the settlements have already made much progress, but have not received the final confirmation of the Government, and in which it may be difficult, without serious inconvenience, to alter the wording of the engagements which have been taken from the proprietors, such confirmation should only be given on the distinctly expressed condition that nothing in those engagements will prevent the imposition of any rates for local purposes which the Legislature may think fit to order during the currency of the settlement. The present instructions are, I am to add, in complete accordance with Act XVIII. of 1871 (the North Western-Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871), which sanctions the imposition of rates on land for local purposes, "independently of, and in addition to, any land revenue assessed on the estate," and fixes no period of time within which the rates are to remain unaltered.

18. The serious questions which have been raised by the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the settlement of the North-Western Provinces must now be noticed.

19. In the great part of the Boolundshuhur district the conditions are declared to be fulfilled, which, under the existing orders of the Secretary of State, entitled the proprietors of land to a permanent settlement of their revenue.

Those conditions are thus laid down in Sir Stafford Northcote's despatch of the 23rd March 1867:—

"1st, no estate shall be permanently settled in which the actual cultivation amounts to less than 80 per cent of the cultivable or malgoozaree area; and

"2nd no permanent settlement shall be concluded for any estate to which canal irrigation is, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, likely to be extended within the next twenty years, and the existing assets of which would thereby be increased in the proportion of 20 per cent"

The Lieutenant-Governor states that the district of Boolundshuhur "is so advanced in cultivation, and developed as to canal irrigation, that the greater part of the estates answer the first rule of having four-fifths of their area under cultivation, and also the second, of there being no prospect of improvement by canal irrigation over 20 per cent. of present income."

The facts which have led the Lieutenant-Governor to the conclusion that the history of this settlement shows that "the two conditions enjoined by Her Majesty's Government for a permanent settlement are not sufficient," are of great importance. They serve also to illustrate causes which, under the existing system of settlement in the North-Western Provinces, may prevent the State from obtaining from the land the revenue to which it is theoretically entitled.

20. In the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, the rents, even of tenants-at-will, are regulated to a considerable extent by custom, and certain classes of cultivators possess rights of occupancy, secured to them by law, under which they are often entitled to hold at beneficial rates of rent. In the latter cases, the cultivator is virtually a co-proprietor in the land, and under the existing system of settlement, to whatever extent he receives a portion of the proprietary profits, to that extent he may intercept a portion of the assets to which the State is entitled. The settlement is made with the proprietor, on the assumption that he and the State are to share equally, and the tenant holding at beneficial rates is, in a great measure, left out of the account. Whenever, from any causes, the prevailing rates of rent are low, the interests of the State may suffer, although the total profits actually derived from the land may be large.

It is to causes of this nature that inadequacy of the assessment of the Boolundshuhur district appears to be mainly due.

"Settlement Officers," the Lieutenant-Governor says, "under the system of property prevailing in Northern India, must frame their assessments on the prevailing standard of rent. * * It would be dangerous to allow the assessing officer to leave the hard ground of current standard rents, and, speculating on an expected enhancement, to rate his assessments upon such expectation. There may, indeed, be cases (like that of Baghput, in the district of Meerut, already submitted to the Supreme Government,) where the rates over limited tracts are without any sufficient reason lower than in adjacent places; and there the settlement may safely be made on an anticipated rise, a proceeding justified by the consideration that the current rents are actually below prevailing rates. But where over a whole district, or large extent of country, certain rates prevail, these must be held the prevailing rates, and their result, the rental, or 'net assets,' which form the basis of the Settlement Officer's assessment."

21. The case of the Baghput pergunnah, in the Meerut district, to which Sir W. Muir refers, and regarding which a separate reference has been made to the Government of India, offers a remarkable illustration of the system upon which settlements are made in Northern India.

The settlement of Meerut was made by Mr. W. A. Forbes, one of the most distinguished revenue officers in the North-Western Provinces. After careful inquiry into all available facts, and comparison with the rates of assessment admitted to be very moderate under similar conditions in neighbouring pergunnahs or sub-divisions of the district, Mr. Forbes estimated that the proper revenue to be demanded for the Baghput pergunnah, at the usual half asset rates, would be Rs. 2,45,922. The present assessment, made some thirty years ago, is Rs. 1,48, 00.

The "actual condition," says Mr. Forbes, of this pergunnah, "as regards cultivation, irrigation, and development of qualities, has reached the highest standard." The population is said to be "active and energetic." Canal irrigation has been extended almost to the utmost possible limit. The Eastern Jumna Canal runs down the centre of the pergunnah throughout its entire length, and spreads its irrigation on either side up to the farthest point that the high levels just adverted to will admit. For richness of products, high farming, and general prosperous condition of the people, these inland estates are not to be surpassed."† Since the former settlement was made, the cultivated area has increased from 73,506 to 98,369 acres, and the irrigated area from 12,623 to 59,061 acres. All the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State as necessary to justify a permanent settlement are declared by the Lieutenant-Governor to be fully complied with.

When, however, Mr. Forbes came to re-distribute, village by village upon individual estates, the Government demand, which according to his estimate ought to have been at least Rs. 2,45,922, he found it impossible to impose more than Rs. 2,10,035, and he states his conclusions as follows:—"I am positively certain that permanent assessment at that jumma will cause a loss to Government of Rs. 36,462." Mr. Forbes declares, and the Lieutenant-Governor confirms the statement, that this result is owing to "the backward state in which rents are found." Notwithstanding the great improvement that has taken place in the value of land during the last thirty years, "the exceedingly light assessment at last settlement," the "enormous increase of assets due to the canal," the high prices of agricultural produce, and the immensely improved position and increased wealth of the cultivators, rents have hardly risen. "Whether," writes Mr. Forbes,‡ "there were difficulties which we know not of in the way of enhancing rents, or whether the people were ignorant of the procedure, is doubtful, but the fact remains. We do not find that rents have, as a rule, changed; no doubt they have risen, but how and when we cannot trace; and all over the country, and especially in this pergunnah, we find the low rents of older days, when landlords were glad to entice in tenants at almost nominal rents in order to lighten their own burden."

22. In the case of the Baghput pergunnah, Sir W. Muir has recommended, under certain conditions, that the settlement should be made permanent. He has, however, in his subsequent minute on the settlement of Boolundshuhur, come to so decided a conclusion that the existing rules regarding permanent settlements must be revised, that the propositions regarding Baghput may, it is persumed, be considered in abeyance.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor states his opinion that "the lesson may fairly be learned from the history of the settlement of Boolundshuhur that the two conditions enjoined by Her Majesty's Government for a permanent settlement are not sufficient." He says—

"That in this district those conditions have been fulfilled. The required limit of area under cultivation has been attained; the required extension of irrigation and development of resources fully secured. The 'existing assets,' if we look only to the produce of the soil, are in every way sufficient; but the 'existing assets,' which reach the proprietor in the shape of rent, are as yet inadequate, and when the assessment was made were still more so. 'It is evident.' the Lieutenant-Governor continues, 'that the sacrifice to which Government, in conceding a permanent settlement, has consented, is one of future revenue from improvements accelerated by the increased investment of capital by proprietors when secure of the whole result. But in the case of a settlement like the present, based on an imperfectly developed rental, the sacrifice would be of future revenue erected by no such expenditure, but simply by the exertion of proprietary power in increasing the relative share of the produce which constitutes rent. This is a process which, in the nature of things, will come to pass equally whether the settlement be in perpetuity or for a term, and the sacrifice would be consequently gratuitous,—made without any corresponding object or return. I think, therefore, that a third condition for permanent settlement is thus shown to be quite necessary, namely, evidence that the standard of rent prevalent or the estimate of 'net produce' on which the assessments are based, is adequate; (or having due regard to soil, facilities of irrigation, and ratio of dry and wet land) is not below the level of rent throughout the country at large.'"

24 The conclusion of the Lieutenant-Governor that the existing conditions for a permanent settlement are insufficient seem to the Governor-General in Council to be indisputably correct. It seems, however, less clear that the third condition suggested by His Honor would supply the insufficiency of the present rules, and other questions of serious importance are involved.

25. The reasons which have been assigned by the Lieutenant-Governor for the opinion, that the existing conditions for a permanent settlement are insufficient, seem also to apply, to a great extent, to the conditions under which settlements in the North-Western Provinces are made for a term of thirty years. Wherever we find a state of things similar to that which prevails in Boolundshuhur and Baghput, the existing system of assessment, which is based not on the real assets, but on the rental of the land, must apparently entail loss upon the State. The land is fully cultivated and irrigated, and agricultural resources are highly developed, but a large proportion of the land is held by cultivators whose rents can only be enhanced, if at all, by process of law under certain conditions, or whose rents are limited by custom or other causes.

"The fact," writes the Lieutenant-Governor in his minute of the 22nd December 1869, "is that the share of the cultivator, according to the usage of the district at the time of settlement was too large, and the share of the proprietor (*i.e.*, the rent) too low." * * * "There is reason to anticipate that in the course of a few years the upward movement of rent now begun will have extended over the whole district and completed itself; that is to say, that proprietors emancipated from the conservative influence of rent in kind, will have pushed their standard of rent as high as the tenantry will bear it; and that future enhancement afterwards will depend mainly on improvement from expenditure of labour and capital, or rise in prices. The permanent settlement might then be introduced without any departure from the spirit in which it has been conceived and promised." * * * "The 'existing assets,' if we look only to the produce of the soil, are every way sufficient; but the 'existing assets' which reach the proprietor in the shape of rent are as yet inadequate, and, when the assessment was passed were still more so. The sacrifice of revenue under a permanent settlement would be gratuitous and indefeasible, for the increase of income to the proprietor would not represent to the profit of capital invested on the faith of such settlement, but the mere assertion by the proprietor of a larger and more legitimate share in already existing assets"

26. It seems to be assumed, in the passages quoted from the Lieutenant Governor's minute, that the share of the actual cultivator in the assets derived from the land is now larger than it ought to be; that the share of the proprietor is inadequate; and that until it becomes "larger and more legitimate," the Government cannot obtain the full amount of revenue to which it is supposed to be entitled.

It may be true that, so far as the land revenue is concerned, the best thing which could happen for the Government under the existing system would be that the landlord should always obtain what His Honor has termed a fully-developed rental This, however, is a remedy which could hardly be fully applied unless it were admitted that it is desirable, in the interest of the State and of the public, that tenants should pay generally the highest possible rents; that the restrictions placed by law or custom on the power of a landlord to increase his rents should be done away with; and that rights of occupancy should cease. The Lieutenant-Governor, whose views on these subjects are well known, would be the last person to approve of any such conclusions. The Governor General in Council would ask His Honor whether it does not follow that there is something essentially faulty in the existing system of assessment. It can hardly be right that the State should be unable to obtain its fair share of the assets of the land because tenants are well protected, or to say that for each rupee by which the existing revenue falls short of the amount to which the Government is entitled, we ought to force the actual cultivator, who may be a tenant with occupancy rights, to pay two rupees to the landlord.

27. The whole question of the permanent settlement of the North-Western Provinces having been re-opened, it becomes necessary to consider whether the experience which has been gained, since the orders of 1867 were passed, shows that the conditions then prescribed require amendment in any other respect than those which have now been noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor. This question must, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, be answered in the affirmative.

28 When the existing conditions for permanent settlement were prescribed, it appears to have been the intention of Her Majesty's Government to affirm two principles.

The first was that the State ought not to demand a share of that increase in the profits of the land which is the result of the application of the capital and exertions of the occupant. Although this rule may have been imperfectly carried out in practice in the settlements made for a term of years in Northern India, the Government has long recognized the truth of the principle involved, and has declared that when a new assessment of the revenue is made, liberal consideration shall be given to the fact that improvements have been made by the expenditure of private capital upon the land. It is in accordance with this principle that it has been distinctly provided by law in the Bombay Presidency that when a revision of the Government assessment takes place, "such revised assessment shall be fixed, not with reference to improvements made by the owners or occupants from private capital and resources, during the currency of any settlement under this Act, but with reference to general considerations of the value of land, whether as to soil or situation, prices of produce, or facilities of communication"—(Bombay Act I. of 1865, section 30.)

The obligation thus put upon the Government is similar in principle to that which has long been applicable in the North-Western Provinces and in Bengal, in regard to the power of a landlord to increase the rents of a tenant with occupancy rights. Thus it was laid down, when the settlements were made in the North-Western Provinces thirty years ago, that "it must always be remembered that when the improvement of the land is occasioned by the expenditure of capital by the cultivator, the proprietor will not be entitled to enhance the rent."* The same principle was subsequently affirmed by the law in section 6 of Act X. of 1859. The most important of the grounds on which the rent of an occupancy tenant may be enhanced is there declared to be "that the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land have been increased otherwise than by the agency, or at the expense of the ryot." According to well-known decisions of the High Court of Calcutta, "if the rents of the neighbourhood have not adjusted themselves to the altered circumstances of the lands, the rent should be fixed according to the method of proportion, *i. e.*, the *increased* rent must bear to the *original* rent the same proportion that the *increased* value of the produce bears to the *original* value of the produce. The ryot should not be called on to pay to the landlord, under the name of rent, what is in fact not rent, but the produce of his own labour and capital sunk in the land."

29. The second principle which it was intended to affirm was this, that it was not right that the State should sacrifice that share of the increased profits of the land which would almost certainly, within a period which could be easily foreseen, result from the application to the land, not of the skill and capital of the occupant, but of the skill and capital of the State itself.

In the discussions which took place before the decision of 1867, this principle was generally admitted in regard to improvements arising from the extension of canal irrigation. It was agreed that the State could not rightly abandon the whole of the great increase of value which would be given to the land by the extension of works of irrigation carried out at the public expense, and the distinction was repeatedly drawn between improvement of this nature and that brought about by the expenditure of private capital. Thus, in the despatch of the Government of India, to the Secretary of State, dated the 20th November 1866, we find the following passages:—

"It is with the express object of stimulating the investment of capital, and the application of skill and labour in landed improvement, that it has been proposed to make the assessment permanent. * * There is, however, a broad and clear distinction between improvements of the general character above adverted to and the improvement occasioned by canals. It is the object of the permanent settlement, in leaving the enhanced profit raised by the skill, exertion, and capital of the occupant entirely in his hands, to create the most powerful incentive to the progress and prosperity of the country. But in the case of canal irrigation the benefit is created without any application of skill, exertion, or capital on the part of the occupant. The water is brought to his door; the value of his fields is enhanced by virtue of the labour, skill, and capital of others. Improvement from canal irrigation is, therefore, entirely different from improvements made by the agricultural population. Of the former, 'the profits are in no sense, or in a very limited sense, the result of expenditure of capital by the proprietor. It is the capital of the community which has produced these results; and the community at large, that is the State, is entitled to share in the profits.' Canal irrigation, then, is not one of the improvements which the permanent settlement is intended to create, and in so far the argument for a permanent limitation of assessment will not apply to enhanced profits expected from its extension.

In his minute dated the 14th December 1869, Sir W. Muir re-asserts what is in fact the same principle, although he does not specially refer to canal irrigation. He deprecates the permanent settlement of the Boolundshuhur district, because, from the causes which he has described, the increase in the rental of the land, which is rapidly going on, does not result from the expenditure of private capital, or from any improvements made by the proprietors, but from "a process which, in the nature of things, will come to pass equally whether the settlement be in perpetuity or for a term." He says that, under such circumstances, "the sacrifice of revenue under a permanent settlement would be gratuitous and defensible."

31. The passages which have just been quoted are undeniably true, but it may be doubted whether the same distinction which was so justly drawn between the essentially different causes which may give increased value to the land should not be carried further, and whether any reasonable ground exists for treating the extension of canal irrigation as if it were the only means by which the value of the land may be increased without any expenditure of labour or capital on the part of the occupant. It is admitted that a permanent settlement ought not to be made when we know that the annual value of the land will, within a given period, be greatly increased by the extension of irrigation, in providing which the occupant of the land has borne no part. The grounds for refusing a permanent settlement (of the nature, that is which would be made under the existing system) do not appear to be less strong when the increase in the value of the land is brought about not by the construction of canals, but by the construction of railways, or other public works, or by other causes independent of the action of the occupant of the land. Great as the additional value given to the land by works of irrigation undoubtedly is, it is hardly greater or more certain than that which is given by railways and canals of navigation, and by the opening out of new and profitable markets. When the question of the permanent settlement was formerly under discussion, the magnitude of the economical revolution through which India is passing was less obvious than it is now. It may be doubted whether any parallel could be found, in any country in the world, to the changes which have taken place during the last ten or fifteen years in India; to the diminution in the value of the precious metals, and the enormous increase in the prices of agricultural produce.

There could hardly be a better example of the manner in which the income derived from the land is, at the present time, increasing in the North-Western Provinces, than that which is afforded by the settlement of Boolundshuhur.

We are told by the Collector, after careful inquiry, that during the last five years there has been in this district very little increase of cultivation, or of irrigation, and that "there is nothing whatever to show, in any part of the district, that any expenditure has been made to any appreciable extent either by landlords or tenants." Nevertheless, in these five years, the rental of the proprietors is declared to have risen by 28 per cent., and to be still rapidly increasing; and we are assured that if a new settlement were now made, upon the same basis as the last, the assessment would exceed that made five years ago by some £15,000, and would be raised from £123,000 to £141,000.

32 It is remarkable that during the long continued

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* The original says—"Conversion of money rents into rents in kind"—but this is obviously an accidental transposition of the words, and the passage has been corrected accordingly.

* Paragraphs 8, 65, 71, 72, and 100.

† Act I. of 1865, section 29, clause 1

* That is, that a single engagement shall be taken for the land revenue and cesses, without distinguishing them separately.

† Mr. Forbes' report, paragraph 4.

‡ Paragraph 21.

* Directions to Settlement Officers, paragraph 137.

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and voluminous discussions which have taken place no such facts as those which the settlements of Boolundshuhur and Baghput have now brought to light appear to have been referred to. Yet these facts are now declared by Sir William Muir, who took so prominent a part in those discussions, and who is perhaps the highest living authority on the subject of the existing revenue system of the North-Western Provinces, to be fatal to the scheme of a permanent settlement in the shape in which it has received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government. We could hardly find a better example to show the imperfection of our present knowledge, or a better proof of the necessity of extreme caution, when we attempt to solve a problem of which the conditions are so complicated; which depends so greatly on future circumstances which cannot now be foreseen; and of which, if the solution be mistaken, the consequences may be ruinous. It is to be hoped that this will not be forgotten in the future consideration of this subject, and that all hasty conclusions will be avoided.

33. It has been suggested, at various times and by various authorities, that the settlement of the land revenue should be made, not upon the basis of a fixed money assessment, but on the basis of the value of a fixed quantity of produce, which value would be adjusted, from time to time, according to the average prices which prevailed.

It has been urged that a permanent settlement on this basis might be allowed without any serious sacrifice of future interest, and that the result would be in a great measure that which it has long been the desire of the Government to obtain,—a system under which improvements made at the expense of the occupant of the land should lead to no increase in the demands of the State, on account of its share of the produce; while, on the other hand, the State would not lose the whole of the benefit derived by the land from improved administration, from the construction of great public works, and from the general progress of the country.

In paragraph 40 of his minute of the 22nd December 1869, the Lieutenant-Governor has referred to this question; and although he has not given any final opinion, it may be inferred that he decidedly inclines to the conclusion that the basis of a permanent settlement ought to be a grain and not a money assessment.

The Governor-General in Council does not wish at present to give any opinion upon this subject, but it is one which is open to discussion.

34. I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will now reconsider this great question of the permanent settlement of the North-Western Provinces. It will depend on the further inquiries and discussions which must be undertaken whether it will be found possible to maintain the conclusions formerly arrived at by Her Majesty's Government in favour of the principle of a permanent settlement. All that the Governor-General in Council is at present able to affirm is this, that it has been proved by experience that the existing conditions regarding permanent settlements in the North-Western Provinces are insufficient, and that those conditions could not be applied without most serious and certain injury to the future interests of the public. The Governor-General in Council will immediately place before the Secretary of State the facts which have now become apparent, and will propose that, pending the further discussion of the whole subject, the orders contained in Sir Stafford Northcote's despatch of the 23rd March 1867 shall be held in abeyance.

THE REWARD FOR INFORMATION AS TO THE MOTIVES OF ABDOOLA.

(*Englishman.*)

The reward of Rs. 3,000, offered by the Commissioner of Police for information regarding the motives which led the assassin Abdoola to the commission of the crime for which he has been sentenced to death, appears to us to be entirely disproportioned to the importance of the case, and the probable value to Government of any information which might be elicited. It is in the highest degree improbable that so cold-blooded and determined a murder should have been committed without several persons being acquainted with all the circumstances connected with it; and there is, we think, every probability that a really large reward—say ten or fifteen times the paltry sum now offered—would elicit information which might probably be of great value to Government, and which would certainly have the effect of relieving the public mind from the feeling of anxiety and uncertainty with which it is at present oppressed.

We have refrained from adopting the course pursued by many of our contemporaries, and connecting the dastardly assassination of the late Chief Justice with the Wahabee movement, because—whatever our suspicions may be—there is as yet absolutely no proof that the act is in any way connected with the movement. But although we have for this reason remained silent, the vague rumours—many of them of the wildest and most sensational nature—which have been floating about since the perpetration of the foul deed, show that the public mind is undoubtedly anxious, and we feel sure that no tax-payer would object to a large sum being offered by the Government for any clue which may lead to the discovery of the motives which induced the assassin to do his murderous work. It is, we think, most unfortunate, and scarcely less than an insult to the memory of a good man, that so small a sum as three thousand rupees, should ever have been offered. If the dark secret is worth having, it is surely worth paying handsomely for, and we feel tolerably certain, that either had Lord Mayo or Mr. Campbell been in Calcutta at the time the foul assassination had occurred, a very much more suitable reward would have been very much sooner offered.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

This interesting ceremony took place at the Public Rooms, Bangalore, on Friday evening last. It had been first determined that the distribution should be made in tents on the cricket ground, but owing to the threatening aspect of the weather the project was abandoned. At the hour fixed (4-30), General Borton, C.B., accompanied by Captain Shafto, A.D.C., Captain Stewart, A.A.G., Captain Callwell, C.I.M., and other officers, arrived at the Rooms, which were already filled with prize-men and others interested in the success of friends and the proceedings generally. A little delay occurred through the non-arrival of one of the boxes containing prizes; but about five General Borton rose and commenced the business of the evening with an admirable address. He began by a few remarks regarding the financial position of the Association, called attention to the many valuable prizes it had been able to award, and congratulated the members on the fact that after all payments there would be a balance at credit in their banker's hands. The General then spoke of the highly satisfactory analysis of the shooting, which, in a professional point of view, he regarded as a most important point: the large-bore competitions rivalled, with favourable contrast, the recent results of the Wimbledon meeting, where the brightest prowess of the United Kingdom had assembled. He then drew a rapid and vivid sketch of the marvellous progress made in modern rifled weapons of late years. Touching upon his own early experience of "Brown Bess," which he spoke of respectfully as a "departed friend," telling the audience what difficulty had been found in those days in hitting the target at 70 yards!!—he then traced the advance made from flint and steel, to percussion, and thence down to "Henry-Martini." The General proceeded to thank Captain Callwell—(loud cheering)—for his great and untiring exertions, attributing much of the success of the meeting to his individual hard work and perseverance. He next thanked the officers who had voluntarily attended to the ranges and taken the scores; and made a few happy remarks regarding the large assembly of ladies, whose attendance evidenced their interest in the proceedings. He now commenced the distribution of prizes with the "*Bangalore Cup,*" won by the 21st Fusiliers, but so well contested by the 45th and 89th, that the General sincerely wished he could hand them prizes too. There were, however, he said, several trophies for them individually won in other competitions, which proved their good shooting in a substantial manner. The distribution then went on uninterruptedly till Lieutenant Willoughby advanced to receive *Messrs. P. Orr & Sons' Cup*, when General Borton called special attention to the prize, eulogizing in warm terms the spirit which had prompted the firm to support, in so handsome a manner, the aim and object of the Rifle Association. About a quarter to six the proceedings terminated, and with them the meeting which has achieved so much success and given universal satisfaction.—*Madras Mail.*

STEEPLE CHASES AT BANGALORE.

The annual Steeple Chases of the 16th Lancers came off on Tuesday, on the course made by the officers of the regiment, at Agrum, near Bangalore. Heavy rain had fallen daily since Thursday last, rendering the course, never a very light one in wet weather, unusually heavy. All that could be done had been done by Mr. Maunsell, the Honorary Secretary, whose peculiar care the course has been for the past four years. No fall resulted, and, considering the weather, the sport was good. Heavy clouds were noticed about 2-30, and at 4 (the time for the first race) the aspect of the firmament proclaimed a wet evening certain. Nevertheless, the company seemed to take a cheery view of things in general, and not a move was made (despite the rain which fell soon after the "Challenge Cup" was run) until the last race had been decided. Those who remember this "red-letter day" of the 16th, in previous years, may think the entries on this occasion less numerous than usual, but taking into consideration the impending march of the regiment to Secunderabad, and the fact that one or two first class nags have not been put into training, whose doings have been often chronicled in these columns, and in the pages of the *Indian Sporting Gazette*, we think the card was very fairly filled.

Soon after 4, the three starters for the "Challenge Cup" went to the post, as below:—

"The Regimental Challenge Cup."—Value Rs. 1,000 with Rs. 300 added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each for horses *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of officers of the regiment, and to be ridden by them. 3 miles, Australians. 12st.; Arabs, Persians, and Country-bred, 11st. 7lbs. Winners of any Steeple Chase or Hurdle Race, 7lbs. extra. Of two or more, 14lbs. extra.

Major Bayley's ch. aus. g. Japes, 12st. 9lbs. ... 1
Mr. Maunsell's ch. aus. g. Will-o'-the-Wisp, 11st. 9lb. ... 2
Capt. Robinson's bk aus. g. Blackthorn, 12st. 2lbs. ... 3
Mr. Hartigan's ch. aus. g. Ash Plant 11st 9lbs. ... Scratched
Capt. Agnew's b. aus. g. Stranger, 11st. 9lbs ... Scratched

Blackthorn led to the water jump, closely waited on by Japes, Will o'-the-Wisp a couple of hundred yards to the bad, owing to a swerve at the corner after the third jump. Blackthorn continued with the lead over the next four fences, Japes eight lengths behind, and Will-o'-the-Wisp coming up, till the three cleared the wall and faced for the "post and rail." All cleared the fence in the previous order, Japes close up, and Will within ten lengths; which, after the "double," he lessened gradually, till, at the turn into the straight, a sheet might have covered the three. Blackthorn now began to show the white flag, and the race remained between Will and Japes. Clearing the last hurdle almost together, a grand race home now took place, both hard at work; but the old horse was not to be collared, and won a capital race by a length. Considering the crushing weight on the 'four-year old,' that he had not been trained more than a fortnight, owing to a recent attack of "strangles," and the unlucky swerve previously mentioned, we consider his performance in this race one that stamps him as one of the most dangerous steeple-chasers in Southern India. In their fencing it would be impossible to say which horse had the call; and to the close and hard finish home may alone be attributed the failure of the "young one," to score his maiden win.

At 4-50 P.M., the four horses mentioned below came to the post for—

"The Subaltern's Challenge Cup."—Value Rs 800, with Rs 200 added to a sweepstakes of Rs 30 each, for horses *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of Subalterns of the regiment, and to be ridden by them. 2½ miles. Australians, 11st 7lbs; Arabs and Persians, 10st 5lbs. Penalties the same as in the first race.

Mr Hartigan's br aus g Beauvoir, 11st 2lbs ... 1
Mr Maunsell's b aus h Warwick, 11st 7lbs ... 2
Mr Maunsell's ch aus g Will-o'-the-Wisp, 11st 2lbs ... 3
Mr D Graham's br aus m Euphemia 11st 2lbs ... 4
Mr Drummond's b aus m Last Chance, 12st 2lbs ... Scratched
Mr Smythes' ch aus g Guy Fawkes, 12st 2lb ... Scratched

Euphemia, pluckily ridden by Mr. Douglas Graham, went away with a lead over the "water," "first wall," and "wattle and drop," when, making an unfortunate cast into the 'open' off the course (thereby missing a flag) was fortunately brought back by a timely shout from Warwick's jock. The mare still kept the lead despite this contretemps over the bank, when again her pilot lost his bearings, and once more had to thank Dark Blue and Gold for a call back to the right track. Meanwhile Warwick, followed by Beauvoir and the Wisp, steadily ridden by their well-known jocks, negotiated everything in admirable style. All now faced for the second wall, Warwick leading, Beauvoir close up and made straight for the "post and rail," Warwick waiting in front. Both horses struck the rail, Beauvoir heavily, but without a fall, after which the race was evidently between them. No natural advantage was gained by either apparently, till, clearing the last fence together, they entered the straight. A hard-ridden finish now took place resulting in what we took to be a "five pound" victory for the bigger horse—the allowance he received.

Three entries went to the front for—

"Handicap Plate"—with Rs 150 added. Entrance Rs 50 H F if declared. For all horses *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of officers of the regiment and to be ridden by them. To close and name before noon on the 25th September. Handicap to be published on 26th September. Acceptances on the 27th. About 2 miles. Three horses, the property of different owners, to start, or the added money will be withheld. Winners after the publication of the handicap once 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs extra.

Mr Hartigan's ch aus g Ash Plant, 10 st 9 lbs ... 1
Major Bayley's ch aus g Japes, aged, 12st 12lbs ... 2
Captain Robinson's bk aus g Blackthorne, 11st 5 lbs ... Distd
Mr Maunsell's ch aus g Will-o'-the-Wisp, 11st 15lbs ... 0

We need only describe this race by saying that Ash Plant tore away with the lead, the other two held at a canter, waiting one on the other a quarter mile behind. Blackthorn eventually was pulled up before the second wall, and Japes at a considerable interval cantered on after Ash Plant, who, well-ridden by Mr. Major—(who forcibly reminded us of the renowned Jack Spraggon, specs and all)—won in a walk by a quarter of a mile. Owing to the rain which now began to fall heavily, and the very heavy state of the course, the "Consolation Stakes" were put off till Thursday next.—*Madras Mail.*

Mr. EASTWICK, M.P.

In stating its reasons for holding that Mr. Eastwick should succeed Lord Napier as Governor of Madras, the *Pioneer* gives the following sketch of that gentleman's career:—

"In the first place he was in the early years of his life an Indian military officer, and in this way has an experience of sepoys and the wants of the native army, which cannot but be of the greatest service to him and this country, should he come here as a Governor. But not only was he in the army, but he also was for many years in political employ, and in this way acquired a general knowledge of native character, which it is hopeless to expect any leading man in England or the colonies who has not been similarly situated to be possessed of. That insatiable love of study which had exhibited itself at Oxford previous to Mr. Eastwick's arrival in India, and given him there a high position as a classical scholar, led him, immediately on arriving in this country, to study the native languages, in one after another of which he passed with great success, till at last he became one of the first Oriental scholars of his day, and can, we believe, converse in more Oriental languages than any living man. Driven from India by ill health, his knowledge of Hindustani stood him in good stead, for he obtained the appointment of Professor in that language at Haileybury, and there, as may easily be imagined, obtained a very fair knowledge of the abilities and character of most of the Civilians of the Old School now in India. Such knowledge to a Governor must be of inestimable importance; and it may safely be affirmed that it is of a nature which not another man who has any claim to an Indian Governorship can be said to possess in the slightest degree. After Haileybury was abolished, Mr. Eastwick received a pension, and might have lived the rest of his days in dignified retirement. His, however, is not a nature to put up with repose. He became a journalist, and as a writer for the press and reviewer of books achieved as much distinction as in other walks of life. His ready pen was not only employed in the service of some of the leading papers and reviews, but he found time to publish several works, such as *Dry Leaves from Young Egypt* and *Translations in Verse of Hindustani Books*—all of which evinced talent of an unmistakeable kind. By these works he is chiefly known as an author in England, but it must not be supposed that they are the only ones, or even the best, he has published. Long before he became a Haileybury Professor he had mastered German, and immediately set to work to translate *Bopp's Comparative Grammar*, an undertaking of the greatest difficulty, and which he performed so successfully as to at once establish for himself a name on the continent as one of the most learned of Englishmen. It is perhaps known to very few of his countrymen that his name is to be found mentioned in Continental Biographical Dictionaries with great honour as a scientific man. Truly a prophet is not without honour save in his own country! But to proceed. Soon after ceasing to be a professor, Mr. Eastwick was offered diplomatic employ and went to Persia as next in rank and position to our Minister, Mr. Alison, in whose place he acted for some time when his chief was absent. Here he most successfully carried through certain negociations which had been pending for years, and proved himself to be as good a diplomatist as he was known to be a linguist, journalist, and author. Considering the conduct of Mr. Alison to be discreditable to the British name, Mr. Eastwick brought charges against his official chief, but such was the interest of the latter with the Ministry, that he for the time obtained a departmental victory, and Mr. Eastwick was recalled in disgrace, only, however, to be completely exculpated when his own party came into power, and to be created a C.B. expressly for doing that which the Whigs had declared to be so highly improper. We next find him Private Secretary to Lord Cranbourne at the India Office, and again writing books, &c., for the press. His work on Persia, published about this time, is most pleasant reading, and shows great observation of men and things. When the Conservatives were out of power, Mr. Eastwick proceeded to Venezuela on mission of a semi diplomatic nature, and the result was the work in that country which all must have read with interest and amusement, as it appeared piecemeal in *All the Year Round*. Lastly, Mr. Eastwick got into Parliament, and to the astonishment of his friends, who had no idea that he was a speaker, at once took his place as a debater of the first order and one of the leading members in the House. Such is a brief sketch of Mr. Eastwick's career. We see from it that he may justly be said to be a man of extraordinary and versatile talents, and we ask in what possible respect any one could be more fitted than he for an Indian Government? He has been in all parts of the East, including China, and speaks, reads, and writes seven or eight Oriental languages, including those of the Indian Chiefs and courts—Hindustani and Persian—like a native. He has had to do with Native Princes and Chiefs in Persia, Scinde, and elsewhere, and is therefore admirably fitted to deal with them as a Governor. He knows the Indian Army well, and therefore would never have committed such a mistake as Lord Napier was guilty of with respect to the 19th Madras Native Infantry. He has a personal knowledge of the leading Civilians in India, and could therefore lay his hand unerringly on the best man for any particular work. He can write readily, powerfully, and with thorough knowledge on almost any subject, having for years been engaged in every species of journalistic work, and having read and studied laboriously and continuously. He has a knowledge of European statesmen and of the views of men at home with regard to Indian and European politics, having been in office in England and for some time a member of the House of Commons; so that it is certain that he would bring enlarged views to bear on all general questions. Lastly, he has proved himself to be a speaker, and can therefore be counted on to address public assemblies in a manner consistent with the position of a Governor—a point in which so many who have held that position have been conspicuous failures. We say, then, that if the expressed desire of the Whigs to do the best for India and the empire is not a mere sham and delusion, Mr. Gladstone's Ministry is in duty bound, irrespective of all party considerations, to select for so important a post as Governor of Madras one who is in every way so eminently qualified for it as Mr. Eastwick. His admirers declare that Mr. Gladstone is a thoroughly conscientious, upright man, with whom principle is everything, while on the other hand he is stated by those who dislike him to have no principle at all. The appointment we refer to, which will be soon in his gift, will be a fair test of his character. If he passes over the best man for the place, in favour of an inferior candidate merely on party grounds, it will be sufficiently clear which of the above estimates is the nearer the truth."

The Russo-Japanese Cable.—The telegraph to Shanghai was opened on the 12th ultimo, and was at once readily availed of. The Africa and Danish frigate completed laying the deep sea portion of the cable from Russian Siberia on the 19th, and it only wanted splicing with the shore end, laid by the Great Northern, to establish direct communication with London *viâ* Vladivostock and St. Petersburgh.—*North China Herald.*

POLICE REFORM WANTED AT CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman, Oct. 5.*)

Whatever be the result of the inquiry which the police are supposed to be making, to discover the cause of the late atrocious murder, it is certain that Calcutta stands urgently in need of a thorough police reform. We believe that we are expressing the honest conviction of every class of the community, in saying that the force could hardly be in a more inefficient state than it is at present. For the last few years the "failures" in detecting crime and bringing criminals to punishment have been amounting to what now makes a very discreditable figure. The press of the Presidency has been unanimous in its condemnation of police supineness and inefficiency, but the Government of Bengal has hitherto contented itself with a mild expression of opinion in its "judicial resolutions" on the Annual Police Administration Reports. From these "resolutions" and "reports" much is to be learnt, soft as are the first, and roseate as are the second. In 1866, the Calcutta Police Returns showed three undoubted cases of murder in the city and two in the suburbs, in all of which cases the police failed to find out the guilty parties. In 1867 three cases of murder occurred in the city and one in the suburbs. Of the former, the chief was the murder of the Jewess Sumha, in which the police made the most disgraceful failure that a police could possibly make. In the Commissioner's report for that year, the matter is slurred over in a couple of sentences in one of which it is stated that "steps are still being taken to clear up the crime, but," adds the Commissioner, "I fear, with little hopes of success"—a fear which time has shown was perfectly well founded. In the Bengal Government Resolution (Judicial), dated 19th May 1868, it is written:—

"The results under the headings of murder and culpable homicide appear very unfavourable to the police, not merely in the one or two cases of special difficulty, which, occurring by themselves, might be explained away, but generally as indicating some radical defect in the matériel or organisation of the force." Of the other murder cases that year (1867) the accused in the second was acquitted by the jury, in the third a conviction of culpable homicide was obtained, while in the fourth or suburban murder, the police utterly failed in obtaining any clue to the guilty parties. In this year 3,287 persons were actually brought to trial for "heinous offences," yet only 1,650 were convicted, or little over 50 per cent. Upon this subject, the Government Resolution says:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the working of the Calcutta police in connection with heinous crime should attract the serious attention of the Commissioner." * * * * "The Government is not at present in a position to say wherein the defect lies, but the duty of investigating the cause of failure and of suggesting a remedy should be at once undertaken by the heads of the department." In Mr. Hogg's report of this year, 1867, it "gives him pleasure to bring to favourable mention his subordinates who have worked well," but previous to this laudatory paragraph, we learn in another paragraph that the number of the men (native chaukidars, we presume,) punished for neglect of duty was, in Calcutta 729 and in the suburbs 643. The total number of chaukidars, city and suburban, amounted to 2,212, of which number 1,372 were thus punished.

In 1868 there were six cases of murder in the town and one in the suburbs. In the latter case the murder was not discovered until three days after its occurrence, and no clue whatever was obtained of the murderer. In the town cases one of the murderers evaded justice by committing suicide—in three instances the accused were convicted—in the remaining two, the police utterly failed in finding the guilty parties. Mr. Hogg in his report declares that in dealing with all these cases of murder in the city, "the action of the police has been attended with fair success." The Lieutenant-Governor, however, did not exactly share in the same opinion for in the "Judicial Resolution" on the Report (dated 4th May 1869) it is recorded:—

"The failure of the investigation into the Amherst Street murder is a blot upon the working of the force, which even the undoubtedly favourable result of its efforts in two other difficult cases cannot altogether remove." The case referred to, it will be in the recollection of our readers, was that of a young woman found brutally murdered lying in the middle of Amherst Street, one of the most crowded thoroughfares of the town. This occurred within about 200 yards from a police tannah. The police took four days to find out who the woman was. They then discovered that her name was Rose Brown, and that she had been living with a paramour for months at Howrah, and afterwards occupied a house in Calcutta. The Commissioner blandly remarks that "the case remains veiled with an impenetrable cloud of mystery which there is little hope of dispelling." This, he adds, "is much to be regretted," but "the only mistake made by the police in the investigation of the case was foolishly jumping to a hasty conclusion that the deceased died by her own hand." A more disgraceful police failure it would be difficult to find, and the excuse given for it by the Commissioner carries with it its own condemnation. The murder in the suburbs occurred on the 29th of February, but was not discovered by the police until the 2nd of March, when no clue could be found to the perpetrators. Mr. Hogg in his report for 1868 describes the conduct of the police as "on the whole satisfactory," notwithstanding that one superintendent and two inspectors had to be degraded for inefficiency and drunkenness, the two latter being "officers of great intelligence and considerable detective ability," and "five other inspectors dismissed for neglect of duty and drunkenness." This very valuable document concludes with a reference to the office of Deputy Commissioner. "The office of Deputy Commissioner was held by Major Graham from 27th January to the end of the year. His executive duties were performed satisfactorily, but since he has left the appointment, I have discovered that he was not in the habit of exercising an efficient supervision over the office establishment." Thus the Commissioner apportions praise and blame—his own portion being of course the thanks of Government "for the supervision which he has brought to bear upon the force." This appears somewhat incongruous after reading of so much want of supervision, but it is so written in the resolution from the Bengal Secretariat.

The Report for 1869 is a very roseate affair, as the police received the thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy for their good temper and efficiency displayed during the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. The Lieutenant-Governor's resolution considers the action of the police "on the whole satisfactory," though it adds that certain important figures in the report "are fallacious tests of efficiency." What the public however thought of the report may be gathered from a perusal of the letters and articles which appeared in all the Calcutta papers when it was made public. One of these journals writes that "it is impossible for a resident of Calcutta to read the report without astonishment, for if the figures be true, the police of Calcutta, instead of having everything to learn from those of other countries, may be beneficially held up to them as models for imitation." Crime had increased—the number of murders and culpable homicides amounting t[illegible] 19 in 1869 against 11 in 1867, but "no blame [illegible] be attached to the force." Every one in th[illegible]ent body knew, and did his duty. Only on[illegible] officer had to be dismissed, sharing the [illegible] 51 native constables. Only 522 men w[illegible]d, and only 101 absconded. Four inspectors were dismissed, but "the tone of the force was much improved." Notwithstanding all this rosewater of which the report was redolent, the press complained that several cases of doubtful homicide had occured during the year, of which no notice whatever had been taken in the report. For instance, a woman called Kennah Bewah was found lying across her bedding quite dead, her boxes broken open and her money gone. The police recorded that the deceased had died of asthma, and allowed the body to be taken away and disposed of without any intimation to the Coroner. About a week after this, another woman named Bebee Munglee was found lying on the floor of her room with her throat cut. The door of the room was fastened, and a blood-stained knife found at the bottom of a deep well outside. The case was as clear a case of murder as any ever brought to trial. Yet no evidence could be produce by the police to justify even a commitment. After this affair, came the case of the actor Swinburne, who was found dead with two sabre wounds on his body—one through the heart, the point of the sword having all but broken the skin at the back. This was treated as a case of suicide, the man having, it was supposed, run himself twice through the body! But there is no necessity to continue resuscitating instances—the reader has but to turn to the newspaper files of April last year, and read for himself. We have confined our remarks chiefly to cases of murder and homicide, although if we descended in the scale of crime recorded, we would be strengthened in our condemnation of the police. We need not refer to the fact that during 1859 little more than 29 per cent. of stolen property carried off by housebreakers was recovered, and that even less than that per centage was found in the case of ordinary thefts. The burglaries on Messrs. Ramsay Wakefield, and Cook and Kelvey's premises, need not be more than alluded to. In fact, the evidence as to the want of efficiency and supervision is overwhelming against the police, in spite of Mr. Hogg's reports, written "with milk on rose leaves," and the Government of Bengal's mildly toned resolutions thereon.

The Report for 1870 is a very mild production, which is characterised by the Lieutenant-Governor as "giving much information in a concise form, but not giving sufficient information of the general working of the police in its various functions." We are now at the close of the year 1871, and the public can judge for themselves as to the improvement which has taken place in police efficiency. The late terrible tragedy must surely open the eyes of the Bengal authorities to the fact that these annual smooth reports and toned down resolutions have been leading us into a state of fancied security for which the Government cannot be held blameless. If Mr. Campbell is the hater of shams that his friends declared him to be, here is a sham upon which he should lay his strong hand at once. There is no difficulty in discovering the cause of the inefficiency we, and all the inhabitants Calcutta complain of. It has been pointed out to, a urged upon the Government over and over again by the press. Differing as the local organs do on many subjects, upon this one they have been unanimous for years. An immediate severance must be made between the offices of Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices. So long as this most reprehensible anomaly is allowed to continue, so long will Calcutta have to bear the expense and disgrace of an inefficient police, utterly useless for the protection of the inhabitants, and no terror to evil doers. The force wants supervision of the closest and most intelligent kind—such supervision as Mr. Hogg could and would give, were the freed from his work as Chairman of the Municipality. Of the impossibility of the duties of the conjoint offices being successfully carried on by one man, we shall speak in another paper. We have, however, written enough to-day, to show that an immediate and radical change in the present system is urgently required.

RETURNS TO BE MADE BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.

(*Englishman.*)

From a circular order of the Board of Revenue, just issued, we obtain an idea of how much of the time of district and other officers is taken up by the preparation of returns for Government. The following is the official list:—

Returns to be furnished by all District Officers.

Monthly.—Prisoners confined in the Civil Jail by order of the Revenue Courts, or at the instance of Government.

Quarterly.—1. Extract from Register No. 64 (new Estates), showing all Entries made by the authority of the Commissioner or Collector.—2. Extract from Register No. 65 (Alterations of Assessment).—3. Settlements confirmed by the District Officer.—4. Progress in taking Lands for public purposes.—5. Demands, Collections, and Balances due from Wards' and attached Estates.—6. Collectors' Business.—7. Abatements of Revenue and Removals of Estates.—8. Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances of Land, Forest, and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.—9. Proceedings under the Sale Law.

Half-yearly.—1. Government Decrees recovered.

Yearly.—1. Settlements confirmed since Survey.—2.—Estimate of Compensation for Lands to be taken for public purposes.—3. Lands used for public purposes.—4. Sub-Divisional Administration Report.—5. Fines realized under Act XX. of 1848.—6. Budget Estimate.—7. Realizations on account of Waste Lands.—8. General Statistics.—9. Land Revenue Preliminary Report.—10. Management of Estates, the Property of individuals.—11. Securities of Officers.—12. Estates which have become the Property of Government during the Year.—13. Land Revenue Administration.—14. Irrigation Statistics.

Additional Returns to be furnished by District Officers in Non-Regulation Provinces.

Quarterly.—Proceedings under the Rent Laws.

Yearly.—Proceedings of each Deputy Collector under the Rent Laws.

Returns to be furnished by Commissioners to the Board.

Monthly.—Abstract of Proceedings.

Quarterly.—Commissioners' Business.

Yearly.—Commissioners' Administration Report.

Commissioners should also forward to the Board copies of the following returns submitted to them by Collectors:—

Quarterly.—4. Progress in taking lands for public purposes.—6. Collectors' Business.

Half-yearly.—1. Government Decrees recovered.

Yearly.—5. Fines realized under Act XX. of 1848.—6. Budget Estimate.—7. Realizations on account of Waste Lands.—8. General Statistics.—10. Management of Estates, the Property of Individuals.—12. Estates which have become the Property of Government during the year.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT-MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. A. S. LOWE.

TWELFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

The Court assembled at 8 A.M.

Munni Ram, recalled, states—This is the bill for July 1869, that I sent in. I sent in two bills. I first submitted one bill, and then the other for that month. I submitted a second bill, because Baboo Heera Lall told me to submit a second bill. I said "Give me a *perwannah* in my name, and I will change it." Whilst this conversation was going on between Heera Lall and myself, Mr. Kelly said, "Why are you quarrelling, change this bill? Barley has been converted into gram." Mr Kelly said that Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe had altered it to gram. According to Mr. Kelly's order I changed the bill. This bill; whether it is the first or second bill I can't say. I cannot read English and I cannot see. (It was brought to the notice of the Court that this witness was blind.) In my first bill barley was written, in the second gram. I was paid before I submitted the second bill. I have on no other occasion sent in a second bill after the first was paid. I wrote barley in the first bill, because barley was entered in the monthly return—I mean the monthly return for July which was prepared by the Cattle Sergeant. My bills are made up from the muster rolls, and are submitted on the fifth of the succeeding month when muster was taken and the muster rolls signed. I received the muster rolls from Heera Lall to whom the Cattle Sergeant used to make them over. Baboo Heera Lall sent the monthly return to me. I do not know whether they went into the office before I got them or not. I received from Heera Lall the sheet monthly return and not the sergeant's book. I stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe knew that the bullocks received barley instead of gram. He used to go to the lines, and was in the habit of seeing it. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe must have known that the bullocks had barley, for there was a heap of barley, and he saw it as he went along the lines, but whenever he went down the lines he saw barley issued.

Cross-examined by Prisoner. Q—Did you ever on any bill receive payment for gram or barley? A—No, never for station, but for command.

Q—Did you ever supply gram or barley? A—I never supply any for the station, but I did for command.

Q—Is there any command account in your July account? A—I do not remember.

Q—Produce your vernacular account? A—I kept no vernacular accounts they were in English.

Q—Did you submit to the office a petition as to the change of gram to barley? A—No, I did not.

Q—Why did you not give a petition was it not your duty to do so? A—I reported it to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, and he gave me his orders.

Q—Did you never submit petitions on matters of importance? A—Yes.

Re-examined by Prosecutor. Q—As you do not know English, how did you keep English accounts? A—I used to dictate them to another. I kept a writer.

Q—If you reported an important matter *viva voce* to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, was it usual also to give a petition? A—No.

Q—Whose business was it to present petitions of change of food to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe? A—It was the business of the purchasing agent.

Q Then whose business was it to present the petition in April 1869? A—Heera Lall.

By Court—You were the receiving agent. Why did you not petition? A—When I reported it *viva voce* that the change had taken place, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe said "All right," and I thought that sufficient.

By Judge Advocate—I would ask the Court to have the witness's second answer to the question relating to his report to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe of change of gram to barley read, and ask him whether he told Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe that the sirdars weighed out four seers of barley, or whether it was an interpolation merely on account of the previous day's transaction. A—On account of the transactions of the day previous to the report.

Q—You use the word *barabur* in your answer to question 771. What do you mean by that word? A—I meant that Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe looked at the barley as he proceeded along the lines.

By Court—Did Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe visit the bullock lines in the morning or evening? A—When Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe did come, he used to come in the morning as a rule, though sometimes in the evening.

Q—When did the bullocks receive their grain? A—About 4 or 5 in the evening.

Q—If Colonel Lowe gave the order merely for a few days, why did the issue of barley continue until September? A—Heera Lall who purchased the grain gave it me; it was nothing to me.

Mattadeen, sirdar of bullock drivers, states on oath—I was employed in the Commissariat of Peshawur in 1869 as bullock sirdar. My duties as bullock sirdar were to see the Artillery bullocks cleaned, their food weighed, and the work distributed. At first they used to receive two seers of gram and seven seers bhoosa up to the 14th April. From the 15th of April they received four seers ground barley and seven seers of bhoosa; they received four seers of barley up to the 28th of August for the last three days of that month, and the three first days in September they received gram, and thereafter again barley, according to the Deputy Commissary General's order. I do not know why they got gram for those six days; as Heera Lall and Munnie Ram gave it to me, so I issued. I saw myself the barley weighed and issued. All the batteries did not receive four seers barley daily. One battery got three seers, and the other two four seers daily.

The Prosecutor next proceeded to the 6th Charge and called

Shib Lall, jemadar of mules, who states on oath—I was employed at the Peshawur Commissariat in 1869 as duffadar of mules. The mules in my troop got two seers barley to each mule in 1869. My mules never received in that year two seers of gram.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner. Q.—Besides the two seers of barley what other food did the mules receive? A—Five seers of bhoosa.

Q Can you mention anything else that they got? A—Seven seers of green grass and two seers of bhoosa.

Q—Did the mules get any spices? A—Yes, one anna's worth of spices for each mule per month.

Q—When the mules received their food did Sergeant Stepens attend? A—During the six months the mules were collected he used to come sometimes, but he was not present when the food was issued.

Q—Have you ever seen Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe in the mule lines morning or evening? A—Whilst the mules were being branded on their hoofs, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe used to come and stay from 9 till 11.

Re-examined by Prosecutor—Did the mules receive seven seers of grass and two seers bhoosa at the same time as they received five seers bhoosa? A—At first they were receiving five seers bhoosa and two seers barley, and six months afterwards they received seven seers of grass, two seers of bhoosa, and one seer of barley.

Q—Is this seven seers grass, two seers of bhoosa, and one seer of barley, all that was issued or all that was eaten? A—This was what was issued, and what was eaten.

By Judge Advocate—Could each and all the mules eat that quantity? A—When they received green grass they eat all their ration, but when they were receiving five seers of bhoosa and two seers of barley, a portion of the barley was left in some instances—about two chittacks. Q—What was done with the unconsumed portion? A—It was collected and put into a godown; about 760 maunds were collected, and when the mules went to Cheerat they were fed with it. Q—Had Sergeant Stephens opportunity of knowing what the mules got? A—Sergeant Stephens sometimes saw that which was saved. Q—Could he know generally what came in for the mules? A—No, he never came to see.

By Court—What was the number of your troop, and how many troops were there. A—Five troops, the letter of my troop was D. Q—Was the barley issued to your mules in a dry or wet condition? A—In a dry state. Q—Would not barley once given to a mule become moist, and if stored in a godown as you have described become sour? A—A portion of the grain that escaped was exchanged for an equal quantity of the new, and the new was stored; the original unconsumed portion was given out the following day.

The Court adjourned at 12, and will reassemble to-morrow at 10 A.M.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1234	Algonquin, Jordon	June 7
1236	Annie Frost, Smith	June 21
1057	Gladstone, Woollacott	June 22
1263	Victoria Cross, Cowley	June 23
1328	Prince Eugene, Smith	July 15
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	July 19
1013	Tirrell, Morgan	July 21
1401	Cordillera, Barry	July [illegible]
1339	Tabor, Otis	July [illegible]
993	Melrose, Neill	July 26
1270	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw	July 28
1164	W. G. Russell, Owen	July 31
1062	Ontario, Scott	Aug. 4
881	Bella Maria	Aug. 8
878	Ruby, Grey	Aug. 22
1055	Alonzo (s), Lund—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 22
722	Bivouac (s), Beach	Sept. 13
1339	Prince Regent, Olagno	
1307	Prince Leopold, Irvine Williams	
909	Khimjee Oodowjee	
1033	Sam Mendel	
1610	Ivanhoe, Herrimann	
1434	Westminster, Grose	
1356	Manila, Hircolm	
1326	Augusta, Raynest	
	Simla, Salter	
	Jane Law, Simpson	
	Andromenda, Owen	
	Oberon, Towell	
1139	Andrew Jackson, Kelly	

FROM LONDON.

816	Copenhagen, Cowie—Stenhouse & Co.	June 3
410	M. M. Peter	June 15
1036	Roodee, Davies	June 16
781	Saladin, Ranken	July 15
1048	Jumna, Laing	July 31
1499	Dallam Tower—Stenhouse & Co.	Aug. 1
1162	British Monarch	Aug. 4
741	Inverness—Donkin	Aug. 9
1293	Dharwar, Freebody—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	Aug. 12
820	Baldovan, Tosh	Aug. 28
721	Pembrokeshire—Thomas Steuart & Co.	Aug. 30
815	Flora, Shearer	
1248	Nelson	
531	Davercourt, Heigho	
600	West Australian, Andrem	
494	Kingdon O.' Fife	
1283	Ardgowan, Ker	
447	Southwick, Davis	

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1800	Yeddo (s)	Aug. 8
1437	Orlando (s)	Sept. 20
1320	Parana (s), Wilkinson	
1931	Strathclyde (s)	Sept. 20

FROM BORDEAUX.

314	Marie Gabrielle, Elen	June 12

FROM CALCUTTA.

1066	Egeria—Stenhouse & Co.	
848	Medusa	
1007	Royal Saxon	
1012	Kate Gregory	
1249	Arundel	
800	Regina	
1278	Janet Cowan	
604	John Peacock	

FROM CLYDE.

1324	Sumatra, Dyce	Mar. 22
1000	City of Vienna, McDonald	May 8
699	City of Manchester, Naughton	June 24
1199	City of Venice, Saun	July 31
994	City of Amoy, Murdoch	Aug. 31
	Alice Wilson, Morris	
333	Alaska	

FROM NEWCASTLE.

757	Berlin	May 26
1408	Birmingham	June 13
437	Poseidon	June 15
939	Sattara	June 25
1210	Arabia	June 28
1089	Cavalier	June 30
899	Salfarra	
666	Syed	
701	England's Glory, Moon	
1114	Nagasaki	
1260	Sabino	
863	Virginia	
861	Ceres	

FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

1345	British Sovereign	
1257	Golden Fleece, Fife	

FROM SHIELDS.

1193	Perseverance	Feb. 13
1104	Attila	Apl. 18
744	Inverness	Apl. 21
1066	Glenaros	May 26
	British Princess, Stewart—Owen & Okell.	

FROM CARDIFF.

1388	Royal Sovereign, Curphey	July 7
1129	Chrysolite, Cruikshank	July 15
409	Vidal	July 20
1332	Phineas Pendleton, Pendleton	Aug. 1
1001	Norah Graeme, Robinson—Edward Bates & Co.	Aug. 16

FROM BOSTON.

741	River Clyde	

FROM RANGOON.

535	Muscat Merchant	Apl. 11
735	Mongyne	
538	W. Steuart	
1069	Lloyds, Robinson	
1304	Mahbuleshwur, Curney	
1407	Tymoor Shaw, Winter	

FROM MELBOURNE.

1045	Star of India, Holloway	July 31

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

The following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday:—

Daily Prices—Beef.	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ⅌ lb	0	3	6
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ⅌ lb	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort, ⅌ lb	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Do (round), ⅌ lb	0	3	6
Meat, for soup, do	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do small do	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do salt, do	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ⅌ lb	0	9	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	4	6
Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ⅌ lb	0	0	0
Veal (large or small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	3	0	0
Fore do	2	8	0
Head, each	1	3	0
Liver and Heart	0	4	0
Feet, four	0	6	0
Mutton (Gram fed).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ⅌ lb	0	0	0
Breast, ⅌ lb	0	0	0
Head, each	0	0	0
Mutton (1st sort).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ⅌ lb	0	5	0
Breast, ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Head, each	0	3	0
Mutton (2nd sort).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb	0	5	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ⅌ lb	0	3	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	2	3
Do 2nd sort, each	0	1	9
Kid (small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	0	11	0
Fore do	0	10	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0	6	0
Lamb (large).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do do	1	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	0	14	0
Fore do do	0	10	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	0	6	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt).			
Pork, fresh, ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Do salt, country, ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roaster), each	5	0	0
Do Head, ⅌ lb	0	2	0
Sausages, ⅌ lb	0	5	0
Bacon, ⅌ lb	0	5	4
Poultry.			
Geese, each	6	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	7	0	0
Do Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	1	0	0
Do middling, each	0	12	0
Fowls, surat, large	0	0	0
Do middling	0	0	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0	14	0
Do do middling, each	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do small, each	0	4	6
Egg, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls	2	4	0
Rabbits	0	0	0
Peacocks	0	0	0
Coul doz	0	12	0
Snipes pair	0	8	0
Milk and Butter.			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	3	6
Do Butter, ⅌ cup, 2 ozs	0	0	0
Buffaloes' Milk, per seer measure	0	3	6
Do Butter, ⅌ cup 3 ozs	0	2	0
Bread.			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 ozs., each	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort, 13 ozs., each	0	1	6
Loaves, brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, ⅌ lb	0	2	0
Rolong, ⅌ lb	0	2	0
Firewood.			
Babool, per candy	6	4	0
Kurmell, per candy	5	8	0
Aine, per candy	7	4	0
Sugar.			
Sugercandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	2	0
Do brown do	0	1	9
Tea, 1st sort, ⅌ lb	1	0	0
,, 2nd sort, ⅌ lb	0	12	0
Oil.			
Cocoanut, 1st sort per maund	4	8	0
Do 2nd sort, do	4	6	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, do	4	12	0
Do 2nd sort do	4	8	0
Ghee.			
Ghee, Surat, per seer	0	5	0
Do Ghautee do	0	4	6
Do Jaffrabad do	0	6	0

Grain.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gram, Jambooseer, per candy	32	0	0
Gram, Ghogary ⅌ cdy.	22	0	0
Do Ghautee, do	26	0	0
Ooreed, Ghogary, do	28	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, do	28	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, do	28	0	0
Do Bhownuggur, per candy	31	0	0
Rice, Jerasul, ⅌ phara.	6	0	0
Do Seegundee, do.	5	4	0
Do Common, do.	4	12	0
Barley (new) ⅌ candy	22	0	0
Do (old), do	20	0	0
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per seer	0	1	0
Do small do	0	0	9
Do Poona or Surat, large, ⅌ seer	0	0	6
Do small, do	0	0	4
Yams, white, ⅌ seer	0	0	9
Do red, do	0	0	6
Onions do	0	0	0
Cabbages, large, each	0	0	0
Do small do	0	0	0
Turnips, large ⅌ doz	0	8	0
Do small do	0	6	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	4	0
Do small, do	0	3	0
Carrots, ⅌ seer	0	0	6
Celery, large, each	0	3	0
Lettuces, each	0	1	3
Beet, large, do	0	2	0
Do small, do	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0
Do red do	0	0	0
Tomatoes, ⅌ seer	0	1	6
Green Peas, do	0	0	0
French Beans, do	0	3	0
Knohl Kohl, ⅌ doz	1	8	0
Brinjalls, Nagpoor, ⅌ seer	0	0	6
Do Bombay do	0	0	6
Pumpkins, large, each	0	6	0
Do small, do	0	5	0
Cucumbers, ⅌ seer	0	0	9
Artichoke, do	0	1	0
Beans, double, do	0	2	0
Parsley, ⅌ bundle	0	0	6
Watercresses, do	0	0	6
Roselles, ⅌ seer	0	0	0
Fruits.			
Pineapple, large, each	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Pomeloes, large, do	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Guavas, large, ⅌ doz	0	6	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Oranges, large, do	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Grapes, white, ⅌ seer	0	0	0
Do black, do	0	0	0
Melons, Water, large each	0	4	0
Do do small, each	0	3	0
Do Musk, large, each	0	1	0
Do do small, each	0	0	6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do small, red, do	0	3	0
Do large, yellow	0	3	0
Do small, yellow	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, ⅌ doz	0	8	0
Do sour, do	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat,	3	0	0
Do Bombay, do	0	12	0
Apple, Verona, ⅌ doz	2	0	0
Figs, Bombay, do	1	8	0
Figs, Poona, do	0	6	0
Grapes, Cabool, ⅌ box	0	0	0
Pears, Verona, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Peaches seer	0	0	0
Mangoes, Poona, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Fresh Fish.			
Pomphlet, white, ⅌ pair	0	10	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Surmye, large, each	0	10	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Bonie, very large, ⅌ doz	12	0	0
Do large, ⅌ doz	0	12	0
Goolle, large, each	0	10	0
Bhing, large, each	0	6	0
Do small, do	0	3	0
Baum, large, each	0	3	0
Prawns, large, ⅌ doz	0	10	0
Do small, do	0	3	0
Shrimps, ⅌ handful	0	0	6
Bumlows, ⅌ score	0	0	3
Jiptee, large, do	0	0	3
Do small, do	0	0	0
Dry Fish.			
Pomphlet, white, large, each	0	2	0
Do do, small, each	0	1	0
Surmye, large, do	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Palah, large, do	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Dhomee large, do	0	0	9
Do small, do	0	0	0
Wagtee, large, ⅌ doz	0	9	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Bumlows, ⅌ doz	0	0	6

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight .... 1s. 11 5/8d. do.
" 3 do. .... 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" demand .... 1s. 11d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand .... 1s. 11d. do.
On Paris demand .... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. .... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 9th October 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per Annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
On London—6 months' sight .... 1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand .... 1s. 10½d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight .... 248 Francs.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
Interest at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Head Office.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
London Bankers—THE CITY BANK.
Branches and Agencies.
BOMBAY | RANGOON | HONGKONG
CALCUTTA | SINGAPORE | SHANGHAI
AKYAB | BATAVIA | HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY.
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (Limited).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
BRANCHES.
Bombay. | Calcutta.
Kurrachee. | Madras.
Lahore. | Agra.
Hongkong. | Shanghai.
Edinburgh.
LONDON BANKERS—
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 5 per cent. per ann., subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
At 4 per cent. ditto 6 ditto ditto
At 3 per cent. ditto 3 ditto ditto
Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
Bombay, 16th September 1871.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1 Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period
BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 12	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £126,000
INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
Directors of the Indian Branch.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling	C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Firhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.
Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,480
Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
H. Prentis, Esq., (Messrs Prentis, Craigie and Owen.)
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

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